

THE
PHARMACOPŒIA
OF THE
ROYAL
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
OF LONDON,
M.DCCC.IX.
LITERALLY TRANSLATED,
AND THE
CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITIONS
ANNEXED.

BY
GEO. FRED. COLLIER,
SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, LICEN-
TIATE OF APOTHECARIES' HALL, PRIVATE LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY, &c. &c.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIGHLEY AND SON, 174, FLEET-STREET.

1821.

THE
TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

AS the Public are already in possession of three different Translations of the London Pharmacopœia, it may be deemed requisite to state on what grounds a fourth is obtruded on their notice. Having for some years been employed in instructing medical Tyros in the Latin language, and supplying those deficiencies in Chemistry and Botany which form the *sine qua non* to their passing their examination before the Court of Examiners at Apothecaries' Hall, it was natural for me to inquire by what means I could most easily accomplish my task, to my own credit and that of my Pupils.

Since the passing of the Act of Parliament 53d of Geo. III., entitled, "An Act for the better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales," something

like a classical education seems indispensably necessary for Pupils, if they would go through their examination with credit to themselves. Yet has it been a standing complaint with that "honourable and intelligent body," that many appear before them for examination who are wholly ignorant of the Latin language and the common rudiments of Chemistry. It is in consequence of these deficiencies that I have had so many young men under my care; and it has been my labour to give them such a competent knowledge of the language as should enable them to translate Physicians' Prescriptions and the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians. Now, to effect this in a short time, I knew no better method than to put in their hands a literal Translation of that Work; and not being able to find any, I naturally enough set about the business myself, and have endeavoured to give it them in that state which I hope will answer their purpose and mine.

If we only reflect a moment on the routine of a Country Practitioner's education, we shall not much wonder at the shallowness of his classical attainments. A lad is taken from

school at fourteen or sixteen, when he is considered by his sapient parents as a second Erasmus, that is, he shall be able in half an hour to construe a hundred lines of Horace, and ramble through a page of Homer with tolerable facility. He is immediately put in the trammels of a five years noviciate, and in those five years faithfully unlearns what he had learned the five years before. Whether what he learns by dispensing and spreading plaisters be equivalent to the loss of his classical knowledge, is to me a matter of doubt. However, he comes up to town with a full pocket and empty head, and too often returns with a vacuity in both.

Then for his Chemistry, he attends one or two Courses of Lectures, when his mind must necessarily be occupied with the studies of Anatomy, Physiology, Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c. &c., and he runs from Lecture-room to Lecture-room, imbibing principles and hypotheses from one, which, in all probability, will be flatly contradicted in the next.

It was not my intention to have published

this Translation at present, but being urged so to do by my own extensive class, I thought it my duty to concede to their request; and in the event of its becoming a standard favourite Work with Medical Pupils, I shall make such improvements from time to time, as may render it doubly useful, assuring them that I have hitherto instructed near a hundred Pupils in the same plan, and never yet had one rejected from the Hall.

To private Practitioners, as well as in the Druggist's shop, the Work will be found eminently useful; as it will give them that succinct idea of the Chemical Decompositions, as shall enable them to avoid many errors. The many errors committed by the College, I do not feel myself authorized to animadvert upon, but hope in their next Pharmacopœia we shall see them corrected.

20, Norfolk Street, Strand,
London.

PREFACE

OF

THE COLLEGE.

TWENTY-TWO years have now scarcely elapsed, and we have again resolved to print our Pharmacopœia. The daily cultivated and amplified state of the Science of Nature, has imposed upon us this task. For this (*Science*) has been within these few years so cleared from errors, and illustrated by experiments; in every way established on modern principles, so much more firm and profound, that if that part alone which relates to Medicine, should remain neglected and unimproved, that might be justly imputed to the account of our disgrace, especially when of the two arts, Chemistry and Botany, so closely connected with this, one has explored with

the greatest diligence the herbs of all countries, the other changed its entire system for a better, and altogether learnt to speak a new language. Therefore there seemed to be no more room for delay, but that we should weigh with the greatest care the strength and nature of all Medicines, that if (*yet*) there remained any which we might judge either obsolete or superfluous, we might reject them.

Our predecessors indeed very much contributed to the rendering each (*preparation*) more certain and easy; for even in their time a new light of philosophy arose, which dispelled the clouds of the old system, dispersed with the darkness all unnecessary fears, and at last so far disclosed the secrets of nature, that what was incongruous, what consentaneous, what (*Medicines*) were inconsistent, and what most fit to be combined together, was at length plainly shown to the eyes of Physicians. But such is the nature of the art, that it may indeed always be amended, but can never be rendered perfect.

Since then some (*improvement*) has been added to Medicine from year to year, neither has this our age turned aside from what they

so well began, but has not only defined the symptoms of some diseases more accurately, and found more appropriate remedies for others,—not only has it rejected some useless and inert Medicines, and approved of others which have been found more active, by their sanction and authority; but also scrutinized every article more carefully, and taught us how they may be more skilfully prepared. When therefore we first directed our attention to revise this Work, we found many things which were inconsistent with the more perfect state of our art, many more which were at variance with our improved Nomenclature, which Physicians have since established, and some which the order and consistency of the Work itself requires to be added.

Not but what we were fully aware that this frequent changing of Pharmacopœiæ would give rise to much danger and much trouble, but we were convinced that that (*Nomenclature*) which is most scientific, will ultimately be established as the most useful. Having taken these things into consideration, we have

resolved to give to Medicines, as far as we can, correct names, expressive of their nature, taking care at the same time lest an amplification of titles should impede practitioners. If therefore many words should be required to designate clearly the composition of any article, we had rather assign to it a name more simple, although less erudite.

So far as regards ourselves, we have spared no pains to render the Work as perfect as possible. Nevertheless, we are not confident that we shall give satisfaction to all, or that we have admitted no errors; which, if any person is inclined to criticise too harshly, let him consider how much variety, how many difficulties, this kind of Work embraces, and we hope he will not go away offended at a few imperfections.—But enough of this for the present.

Some (*terms*) however, are to be more earnestly apologized for, which seem to be in deviation of popular custom; as *Anthemis* and *Lytta*, or some which sound rude and barbarous, as *Potassa*. For a long time we

hesitated; but what could be done against the authority of all Naturalists, or how could we retain those names of animals, vegetables, and minerals, which the first writers have assigned to different substances? We therefore thought it wiser to incur the crime of barbarism, than to admit any (*term*) of a doubtful signification, or to dissent only in one or two words from the established custom of Chemists.

With respect to the change we have made in the measures of liquids, since that long ago has been desired by all, we have no reason to fear that we should be accused of an affectation of novelty. The application of the same name to the measure of liquids and solids, has frequently been productive of error. Nevertheless, we have not dared to change the measure called a gallon, the capacity of which is defined by the King and Parliament; but we have deemed it not only lawful, but an incumbent duty to divide it into parts, and affix a title to each. We hope that we have employed that plan in perfecting the Work which was most accommodated to such an

undertaking. The reward of our care and labour will undoubtedly be most sweet, if we have contributed any thing to the public good, by pointing out more certain remedies for diseases, that the diseases themselves be the sooner relieved.

ERRATA.

Page 67, line 2, *for* Nitric-Oxide, *read* Nitrico-Oxide.

.... 80, . . . 4, *for* Sulphate of Zinc, *read* Sulphate of Lime.

THE
LONDON
PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

SINCE there are two kinds of weights received generally into use throughout England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other nearly all other articles of commerce, are estimated, we employ the former, which is called *Troy Weight*, and we so divide the pound : viz.

A Pound, lb.	} contains	twelve ounces.	℥
An Ounce,		eight drachms.	ʒ
A Drachm,		three scruples.	ʒ
A Scruple,		twenty grains.	gr.

We have annexed the characters by which every weight is usually designated.

The measure of liquids also varies, one being appropriated for ale, and another for

wine; we employ the latter, and use those measures for fluids which are deduced from the wine gallon.

The wine gallon has been defined by the law of the land, which for medical use we thus divide—viz.

A Gallon,	} contains	eight Pints,	O
A Pint,		sixteen fluid ounces	f 3
A Fluid Ounce,		eight fluid drachms	f 3
A Fluid Drachm,		sixty drops,	

We have annexed signs, by which we designate each measure.

Lest any error might arise from the indiscriminate appropriation of the same names to weights and measures, we have, on deliberation, framed new ones, which a little practice will render familiar.

We employ likewise a glass measure, graduated at equal distances, with which we measure the smallest quantities of fluids; for the counting of drops is deceptive and uncertain, twice the number of drops of any tincture being requisite to fill the same measure as of water.

We should take care lest any portion of copper or lead be present in the materials employed for making mortars, measures, funnels, or any other vessels in which medicines are either prepared or preserved: therefore, earthenware, glazed with lead, are improper.

Acid, alkaline, earthy and metallic preparations; as well as salts of every kind, should be kept in stopped glass vessels.

We measure the degree of heat by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when we order a **BOILING HEAT**, we mean a temperature of two hundred and twelve. But by a **GENTLE HEAT** we mean a temperature between ninety and a hundred.

Whenever we mention **SPECIFIC GRAVITY**, we suppose the article treated of to be of the heat of fifty-five degrees.

When any article contained in its proper vessel is exposed to boiling water, or to its steam, that it may be heated, we call this a **WATER BATH**.

A SAND BATH is made of sand heated gradually, into which any article is placed, contained in its proper vessel.

MATERIA MEDICA.

IN the second column we have arranged VEGETABLES according to Linnæus's work, edited by Willdenow, ANIMALS according to Linnæus's System of Nature, edited by Gmelin, and CHEMICAL articles according to the new nomenclature, except where otherwise specified.

Abietis Resina,
Resin of the Spruce
Fir.

Pinus Abies,
The Concrete Resin.

Absinthium,
Common Wormwood.

Artemisia Absinthii-
um,

Acaciæ Gummi,
Acacia Gum (vulg.
Gum Arabic).

Acacia vera,
The Gum.

Acetosæ Folia,
Leaves of Sorrel.

Rumex Acetosa,
The Leaves.

Acetosella,
Woodsorrel.

Oxalis Acetosella.

Acetum,
Vinegar.

Acidum aceticum im-
purum.

Acidum Sulphuri-
cum,
Sulphuric Acid.

Acidum Sulphuri-
cum.

Its *specific gravity*
to that of distilled
water, is as 1,850 to
1,000.

Aconiti Folia,
Leaves of Monk's
hood.

Aconitum Napellus,
The Leaves.

Adeps,
Hog's Lard.

Sus scrofa,
The Lard.

Ærugo,
Verdigris.

Subacetas Cupri im-
pura.

Allii radix,
Root of Garlic.

Allium sativum,
The Root.

Alöes spicatæ extrac-
tum,

Alöe spicata,

Extract of spiked
Aloes (vulg. So-
cotrine Aloes).

The Extract.

Alöes vulgaris Ex-
tractum,

Alöe vulgaris,
SIBTHORP; *Flor. Græc.*

<i>Extract of common</i>	<i>The Extract.</i>
<i>Aloes (vulg. Barbadoes Aloes).</i>	
Althææ folia et radix,	Althæa officinalis,
<i>Leaves and root of</i>	<i>Leaves and Root.</i>
<i>Marsh-mallows.</i>	
Alumen,	Supersulphas Alumi-
<i>Alum.</i>	næ et Potassæ.
Ammoniacum,	Heraclium Gummife-
<i>Gum Ammoniac.</i>	rum,
	WILLDENOW; <i>Hort. Berol.</i>
	<i>The Gum Resin.</i>
Ammoniæ Murias,	Murias Ammoniæ.
<i>Muriate of Ammo-</i>	
<i>nia.</i>	
Amygdalæ Amaræ,	{ Amygdalus commu-
<i>Bitter Almonds.</i>	
Amygdalæ dulces,	
<i>Sweet Almonds.</i>	{ nis, Var. γ.
	Var. β.
	<i>The Kernels.</i>
Amylum,	Triticum hybernum,
<i>Starch.</i>	<i>Wheat Starch.</i>
Anethi semina,	Anethum graveolens,
<i>Dill Seeds.</i>	<i>The Seeds.</i>
Anisi Semina,	Pimpinella Anisum,
<i>Anise Seeds.</i>	<i>The Seeds.</i>
Anthemidis Flores,	Anthemis nobilis,
<i>Flowers of Chamomile.</i>	<i>The single flowers.</i>

Antimonii Sulphure- tum, <i>Sulphuret of Anti- mony.</i>	Sulphuretum Anti- monii.
Argentum, <i>Silver.</i>	Argentum purifica- tum.
Armoraciæ Radix, <i>Root of Horsera- dish.</i>	Cochlearia Armora- cia, <i>The Root.</i>
Arsenici Oxydum, <i>Oxyde of Arsenic.</i>	Oxydum Arsenici al- bum.
Asari folia, <i>Leaves of Asarabac- ca.</i>	Asarum Europæum, <i>The Leaves.</i>
Assafoetidæ Gummi- Resina, <i>Gum-Resin of Assa- fœtida.</i>	Ferula Assafoetida, <i>The Gum-Resin.</i>
Avenæ Semina, <i>Oats.</i>	Avena sativa, <i>The Seeds deprived of their husks (vulg. Grits).</i>
Aurantii Baccæ, <i>Seville Orange-ber- ries.</i>	Citrus Aurantium (Hispalense), <i>The Berries.</i>
Aurantii Cortex,	

Orange Rind.

*The outer Rind of
the Berries.*

Balsamum Peruvia-
num,

Peruvian Balsam.

Myroxylon Peruife-
rum,

The Balsam.

Balsamum Toluta-
num,

Balsam of Tolu.

Toluifera Balsamum,

The Balsam.

Belladonnæ Folia,

*Leaves of the deadly
Nightshade.*

Atropa Belladonna,

The Leaves.

Benzoinum,

Benzoin.

Styrax Benzoin,

The Balsam.

Bistortæ Radix,

Bistort Root.

Polygonum Bistorta,

The Root.

Cajuputi Oleum,

Cajuput Oil.

Melaleuca Cajuputi,

The essential Oil.

Calamina,

Calamine.

Carbonas Zinci impu-
ra.

Calami Radix,

*Root of the Sweet
Flag.*

Acorus Calamus,

The Root.

Calumbæ Radix,

Calumba Root.

Plant not yet named.

Cambogia,

Gamboge.

Stalagmitis Cambogi-
oides,

The Gum-Resin.

Camphora, <i>Camphor.</i>	Laurus Camphora, <i>A peculiar concrete obtained by distillation.</i>
Canellæ Cortex, <i>Canella Bark.</i>	Canella Alba, <i>The Bark.</i>
Capsici Baccæ, <i>Berries of Capsicum</i> <i>(vulg. Cayenne</i> <i>Pepper).</i>	Capsicum Annum, <i>The Berries.</i>
Carbo Ligni, <i>Charcoal.</i>	Carbo ligni recens.
Cardamines Flores, <i>Cuckoo-flower (or</i> <i>Ladies'-smock).</i>	Cardamine pratensis, <i>The Flowers.</i>
Cardamomi Semina, <i>Seeds of Cardamom.</i>	Elettaria Cardamomum, <i>The Seeds.</i>
Caricæ Fructus, <i>Figs.</i>	Ficus Carica, <i>The preserved Fruit.</i>
Carui Semina, <i>Carraway Seeds.</i>	Carum Carui, <i>The Seeds.</i>
Caryophilli, <i>Cloves.</i>	Eugenia Caryophyllata, <i>The Buds dried.</i>
Caryophyllorum Oleum, <i>Oil of Cloves.</i>	<i>Their essential Oil.</i>

Cascarillæ Cortex, <i>Cascarilla Bark.</i>	Croton Cascarilla, <i>The Bark.</i>
Cassiae pulpa, <i>Cassia pulp.</i>	Cassia Fistula, <i>The pulp of the Pods.</i>
Castoreum, <i>Castor.</i>	Castor Fiber (Rossi- cus), <i>A peculiar Concrete.</i>
Catechu Extractum, <i>Extract of Catechu.</i>	Acacia Catechu, <i>The Extract.</i>
Centaurii Cacumina, <i>Tops of the Centau- ry.</i>	Chironia Centaurium, <i>The Tops.</i>
Cera Alba, <i>White Wax.</i>	
Cera Flava, <i>Yellow Wax.</i>	
Cerevisiæ Fermen- tum, <i>Yeast.</i>	
Cetaceum, <i>Spermaceti.</i>	Physeter Macroce- phalus, <i>A peculiar kind of Concrete.</i>
Cinchonæ cordifoliæ Cortex, <i>Bark of hart-leaved Cinchona (Yellow Bark).</i>	Cinchona Cordifolia, <i>The Bark.</i>

Cinchonæ lancifoliæ Cortex, <i>Bark of lance-leaved Cinchona (Pale or Quilled Bark).</i>	Cinchona Lancifolia, <i>The Bark.</i>
Cinchonæ oblongifo- liæ Cortex, <i>Bark of oblong-leav- ed Cinchona (Red Bark).</i>	Cinchona Oblongifo- lia, <i>The Bark.</i>
Cinnamomi Cortex, <i>Bark of Cinnamon.</i>	LaurusCinnamomum, <i>The inner Bark.</i>
Cinnamomi Oleum, <i>Oil of Cinnamon.</i>	<i>Its essential Oil.</i>
Coccus, <i>Cochineal.</i>	Coccus Cacti.
Colchici Radix, <i>Root of Meadow Saffron.</i>	Colchicum Autum- nale, <i>The fresh Root.</i>
Colocynthis Pulpa, <i>Pulp of the Bitter Apple.</i>	Cucumis Colocynthis, <i>Pulp of the Fruit.</i>
Conii Folia, <i>Leaves of Hemlock.</i>	Conium maculatum, <i>The Leaves.</i>
Contrajervæ Radix, <i>Root of Contrayerva.</i>	Dorstenia Contrajer- va, <i>The Root.</i>

Copaiba,	Copaifera Officinalis,
<i>Copaiva.</i>	<i>The liquid Resin.</i>
Coriandri Semina,	Coriandrum Sativum,
<i>Coriander Seeds.</i>	<i>The Seeds.</i>
Cornua,	Cervus Elaphus,
<i>Horns (of the Stag).</i>	<i>The Horns.</i>
Creta,	Carbonas Calcis fria-
<i>Chalk.</i>	<i>bilis.</i>
Croci Stigmata,	Crocus Sativus (Ang-
<i>Saffron.</i>	<i>licus),</i>
Cumini Semina,	<i>The Stigmata.</i>
<i>Cumin Seeds.</i>	Cuminum Cyminum,
Cupri Sulphas,	<i>The Seeds.</i>
<i>Sulphate of Copper.</i>	Sulphas Cupri.
Cuspariæ Cortex,	Cusparia Febrifuga,
<i>Cusparia (vulg. An-</i>	<i>The Bark.</i>
<i>gustura) Bark.</i>	
Cydoniæ Semina,	Pyrus Cydonia,
<i>Quince Seeds.</i>	<i>The Seeds.</i>
Dauci Radix,	Daucus Carota (hor-
<i>Carrot Root.</i>	<i>tensis),</i>
Dauci Semina,	<i>The Root.</i>
<i>Wild Carrot Seeds.</i>	Daucus Carota (agres-
Digitalis Folia,	<i>tis),</i>
	<i>The Seeds.</i>
	Digitalis Purpurea,

<i>Leaves of Purple Foxglove.</i>	<i>The Leaves.</i>
Dolichi Pubes, <i>Cowhage.</i>	Dolichos pruriens, <i>The Hair of the Pods.</i>
Dulcamaræ Caulis, <i>Stalk of Bittersweet, or Woody Night- shade.</i>	Solanum Dulcamara, <i>The Stalk.</i>
Elaterii Poma, <i>Fruit of the Wild Cucumber.</i>	Momordica Elateri- um, <i>The fresh Fruit.</i>
Elemi, <i>Elemi.</i>	Amyris Elemifera, <i>The Resin.</i>
Euphorbiæ Gummi- Resina, <i>The Gum-Resin of Euphorbium.</i>	Euphorbia Officina- rum, <i>The Gum-Resin.</i>
Farina, <i>Flour.</i>	Triticum Hybernum, <i>The Flour.</i>
Ferrum, <i>Iron.</i>	Ferri ramenta et fila, <i>Iron filings and wire.</i>
Filicis Radix, <i>Root of the male Fern.</i>	Aspidium Filix mas, <i>The Root.</i>
Fœniculi Semina, <i>Seeds of Fennel.</i>	Anethum Fœniculum, <i>The Seeds.</i>

Fucus,	Fucus vesiculosus.
<i>Sea-wrack, or Bladder Fucus.</i>	
Galbani Gummi-resina,	Bubon Galbanum,
<i>Gum-resin of Galbanum.</i>	<i>The Gum-Resin.</i>
Galla,	Cynips Quercus folii,
<i>Gall-nut.</i>	<i>The Nut.</i>
Gentianæ Radix,	Gentiana Lutea,
<i>Root of Gentian.</i>	<i>The Root.</i>
Glycyrrhizæ Radix,	Glycyrrhiza glabra,
<i>Root of Liquorice.</i>	<i>The Root.</i>
Granati Cortex,	Punica Granatum;
<i>Bark of the Pomegranate.</i>	<i>The Bark of the Fruit.</i>
Guaiaci Resina et lignum,	Guaiacum Officinale,
<i>Resin and Wood of Guaiacum.</i>	<i>Resin and Wood.</i>
Hæmatoxyli Lignum,	Hæmatoxylon Campechianum,
<i>Logwood.</i>	<i>The Wood.</i>
Hellebori foetida folia,	Helleborus foetidus,
<i>Leaves of Stinking Hellebore.</i>	<i>The Leaves.</i>
Hordei Semina,	Hordeum distichon,
<i>Pearl Barley.</i>	<i>The Seeds husked.</i>

Humuli Strobili, <i>Hops.</i>	Humulus Lupulus, <i>The dried Strobiles.</i>
Hydrargyrum, <i>Quicksilver.</i>	
Hyoscyami Folia et Semina, <i>Leaves and Seeds</i> <i>of Henbane.</i>	Hyoscyamus niger, <i>Leaves and Seeds.</i>
Jalapæ Radix, <i>Root of Jalap.</i>	Convolvulus Jalapa, <i>The Root.</i>
Ipecacuanhæ Radix, <i>Root of Ipecacu-</i> <i>anha.</i>	Callicocca Ipecacu- anha, <i>The Root.</i>
Juniperi Baccæ et Cacumina, <i>Juniper Berries and</i> <i>Tops.</i>	Juniperus communis, <i>Berries and Tops.</i>
Kino, <i>Kino.</i>	<i>Extract of an Afri-</i> <i>can tree not yet</i> <i>described.</i>
Lapis Calcareus, <i>Lime Stone.</i>	Carbonas Calcis dura.
Lavandulæ Flores, <i>Flowers of Lavender.</i>	Lavandula Spica, <i>The Flowers.</i>
Lauri Baccæ et Folia, <i>Berries and Leaves</i> <i>of the Bay tree.</i>	Laurus Nobilis, <i>Berries and Leaves.</i>

Lichen,	Lichen Islandicus.
<i>Liverwort</i>	
<i>(Iceland Moss).</i>	
Limones,	Citrus medica,
<i>Lemons.</i>	<i>The Fruit.</i>
Limonum Cortex,	<i>Their exterior Rind.</i>
<i>Rind of Lemons.</i>	
Limonum Oleum,	<i>The essential Oil of</i>
<i>Oil of Lemons.</i>	<i>the outer Rind.</i>
Linum catharticum,	Linum catharticum.
<i>Purging Flax.</i>	
Lini usitatissimi Se-	Linum usitatissimum,
mina,	
<i>Common Linseed.</i>	<i>The Seeds.</i>
Lytta,	Lytta vesicatoria.
<i>Blistering Fly (Can-</i>	
<i>tharis).</i>	
Magnesiae Sulphas,	Sulphas Magnesiae
<i>Sulphate of Magnesia.</i>	<i>purificata.</i>
Malva,	Malva sylvestris.
<i>Common Mallow.</i>	
Manna,	Fraxinus Ornus,
<i>Manna.</i>	<i>The concrete Juice.</i>
Marrubium,	Marrubium vulgare.
<i>White Horehound.</i>	
Mastiche,	Pistacia Lentiscus,
<i>Mastich.</i>	<i>The Resin.</i>

Mel,

Honey.

Mentha piperita,

Peppermint.

Mentha viridis,

Spear-mint.

Menyanthes,

Buckbean.

Mezerei Cortex,

Bark of Mezereon.

Mori Baccæ,

Mulberries.

Moschus,

Musk.

Myristicæ Nuclei,

Nutmegs.

Myrrha,

Myrrh.

Olibanum,

Olibanum.

Olivæ Oleum,

Oil of the Olive.

Opium,

Opium.

Mentha piperita.

SMITH, in *Act. Soc. Linn.*

Mentha viridis.

SMITH, in *Act. Soc. Linn.*

Menyanthes trifoli-
ata.

Daphne Mezereum,

The Bark of the Root.

Morus nigra,

The Berries.

Moschus moschiferus,

A peculiar Concrete.

Myristica moschata,

*The Nuts and their
expressed Oil.*

*The Gum-resin of a
Tree not yet de-
scribed.*

Juniperus Lycia,

The Gum-resin.

Olea Europæa,

*Expressed Oil of the
Fruit.*

Papaver somniferum,

The concrete Juice of

	<i>the unripe Capsules (Turkey).</i>
Opopanax Gummi- resina, <i>Gum-resin of Opopanax.</i>	Pastinaca Opopanax, <i>The Gum-resin.</i>
Origanum, <i>Common Marjorum.</i>	Origanum vulgare.
Ovum, <i>An Egg.</i>	Phasianus Gallus, <i>The Eggs.</i>
Papaveris Capsulæ, <i>Capsules of the White Poppy.</i>	Papaver somniferum, <i>The ripe Capsules.</i>
Petroleum, <i>Petroleum.</i>	
Pimentæ Baccæ, <i>Pimento Berries.</i>	Myrtus Pimenta, <i>The Berries</i>
Piperis longi Fructus, <i>Fruit of long Pepper.</i>	Piper longum, <i>The unripe Fruit dried.</i>
Piperis nigri Baccæ, <i>Black Pepper Berries.</i>	Piper nigrum, <i>The Berries.</i>
Pix arida, <i>Burgundy Pitch.</i>	Pinus Abies, <i>The prepared Resin.</i>

Pix liquida, <i>Tar.</i>	Pinus sylvestris, <i>The liquid prepared Resin.</i>
Plumbi Subcarbonas, <i>Subcarbonate of Lead.</i>	Subcarbonas Plumbi.
Plumbi Oxydum se- mivitreum, <i>Semi-vitrified Oxyde of Lead.</i>	
Porri Radix, <i>Root of the Leek.</i>	Allium Porrum, <i>The Root.</i>
Potassæ Nitras, <i>Nitrate of Potass.</i>	Nitras Potassæ puri- ficata.
Potassæ Supertartras, <i>Supertartrate of Po- tass.</i>	Supertartras Potassæ purificata.
Potassa impura, <i>Impure Potass.</i>	Subcarbonas Potassæ impura.
Pruna, <i>The Prune.</i>	Prunus domestica, <i>The dried Fruit.</i>
Pterocarpi Lignum, <i>Red Saunders Wood.</i>	Pterocarpus santali- nus, <i>The Wood.</i>
Pulegium, <i>Pennyroyal.</i>	Mentha Pulegium.

Pyrethri Radix, <i>Root of the Pellitory of Spain.</i>	Anthemis Pyrethrum, <i>The Root.</i>
Quassia Lignum, <i>Quassia Wood.</i>	Quassia excelsa, <i>The Wood.</i>
Quercûs Cortex, <i>Bark of the Oak.</i>	Quercus pedunculata, <i>The Bark.</i>
Resina flava, <i>Yellow Resin.</i>	Pinus sylvestris, <i>The Residue left af- ter the Oil of Tur- pentine has been distilled.</i>
Resina nigra, <i>Black Resin.</i>	Pinus sylvestris, <i>The prepared solid Resin.</i>
Rhamni Baccæ, <i>Buckthorn Berries.</i>	Rhamnus catharti- cus, <i>The Berries.</i>
Rhei Radix, <i>Root of Rhubarb.</i>	Rheum palmatum, <i>The Root.</i>
Rhœados Petala, <i>Petals of the Red Poppy.</i>	Papaver Rhœas, <i>The Petals.</i>
Ricini Oleum, et Se- mina, <i>Castor Oil and Seeds.</i>	Ricinus communis, <i>The Seeds, and the Oil expressed from them.</i>

Rosæ caninæ Pulpa, <i>Pulp of the Dog-rose</i> <i>(The Hip).</i>	Rosa canina, <i>The expressed Pulp</i> <i>of the Berries.</i>
Rosæ centifoliæ Petala, <i>Petals of the Da-</i> <i>mask Rose.</i>	Rosa centifolia, <i>The Petals.</i>
Rosæ Gallicæ Petala, <i>Petals of the Red</i> <i>Rose.</i>	Rosa Gallica, <i>The Petals.</i>
Rosmarini Cacumina, <i>Tops of Rosemary.</i>	Rosmarinus officina- lis, <i>The Tops.</i>
Rubiæ Radix, <i>Madder Root.</i>	Rubia Tinctorum, <i>The Root.</i>
Rutæ Folia, <i>Leaves of Rue.</i>	Ruta graveolens, <i>The Leaves.</i>
Sabinæ Folia, <i>Leaves of Savine.</i>	Juniperus Sabina, <i>The Leaves.</i>
Saccharum, <i>Sugar.</i>	Saccharum officinale, <i>Preparations from</i> <i>the expressed Juice.</i>
Saccharum purifi- catum, <i>Refined Sugar.</i>	
Sagapenum, <i>Sagapenum.</i>	
	<i>The Gum-resin of a</i> <i>Plant not yet de-</i> <i>scribed.</i>

Salicis Cortex, <i>Bark of the Willow.</i>	Salix Caprea, <i>The Bark.</i>
Sambuci Flores, <i>Flowers of Elder.</i>	Sambucus nigra, <i>The Flowers.</i>
Sapo durus, <i>Hard Soap.</i>	Soap made from Oil of Olives and Soda (Spanish).
Sapo mollis, <i>Soft Soap.</i>	Soap made from Oil and Potass.
Sarsaparillæ Radix, <i>Root of Sarsaparilla.</i>	Smilax Sarsaparilla, <i>The Root.</i>
Sassafras Lignum, et Radix, <i>Wood and Root of Sassafras.</i>	Laurus Sassafras, <i>Wood and Root.</i>
Scammoneæ Gummi- resina, <i>Gum-resin of Scam- mony.</i>	Convolvulus Scam- monea, <i>The Gum-resin.</i>
Scillæ Radix, <i>Root of the Squill.</i>	Scilla maritima, <i>The Root.</i>
Senegæ Radix, <i>Root of Senega (Seneka, or Rattle- snake Root).</i>	Polygala Senega, <i>The Root.</i>
Sennæ Folia, <i>Leaves of Senna.</i>	Cassia Senna, <i>The Leaves.</i>

Serpentariæ Radix,	Aristolochia Serpen-
<i>Serpentary (or Vir-</i>	<i>taria,</i>
<i>ginian Snake Root).</i>	<i>The Root.</i>
Sevum,	Ovis Aries,
<i>(Mutton) Suet.</i>	<i>The Suet.</i>
Simaroubæ Cortex,	Quassia Simarouba,
<i>Simarouba Bark.</i>	<i>The Bark.</i>
Sinapis Semina,	Sinapis nigra,
<i>Mustard Seed.</i>	<i>The Seeds.</i>
Sodæ Murias,	Murias Sodæ.
<i>Muriate of Soda</i>	
<i>(Common Salt).</i>	
Sodæ Sub-boras,	Sub-boras Sodæ.
<i>Sub-borate of Soda.</i>	
<i>(Borax).</i>	
Sodæ Sulphas,	Sulphas Sodæ.
<i>Sulphate of Soda.</i>	
Soda impura,	Subcarbonas Sodæ
<i>Impure Soda.</i>	<i>impura.</i>
Spartii Cacumina,	Spartium scoparium,
<i>Broom Tops.</i>	<i>The Tops.</i>
Spigeliæ Radix,	Spigelia Marilandica,
<i>Root of the Indian</i>	<i>The Root.</i>
<i>Pink.</i>	
Spiritus rectificatus,	
<i>Rectified Spirit.</i>	

*Its specific gravity is
to that of distil-
led Water as .835
to 1.000.*

Spiritus tenuior,

Proof Spirit.

*Its specific gravity is
to that of distil-
led Water as .930
to 1.000.*

Spongia,

Sponge.

Stannum,

Tin.

Staphisagriae Semina,

Seeds of Stavesacre.

Styracis Balsamum,

Balsam of Storax.

Succinum,

Amber.

Sulphur,

Sulphur.

Sulphur sublimatum,

Sublimed Sulphur.

Tabaci Folia,

Leaves of Tobacco.

Spongia officinalis.

Tin Filings.

Delphinium Staphi-
sagria,

The Seeds.

Styrax officinale,

The Balsam.

Nicotiana Tabacum,

*The dried Leaves
(Virginian).*

Tamarindi Pulpa, <i>The Pulp of the Tamarind.</i>	Tamarindus Indica, <i>The Pulp of the Pod.</i>
Taraxaci Radix, <i>Root of the Dandelion.</i>	Leontodon Taraxacum, <i>The Root.</i>
Tartarum, <i>Tartar.</i>	Potassæ Supertartras impura.
Terebinthina Canadensis, <i>Canadian Turpentine.</i>	Pinus Balsamea, <i>The liquid Resin.</i>
Terebinthina Chia, <i>Cyprus Turpentine.</i>	Pistacia Terebinthus, <i>The liquid Resin.</i>
Terebinthina vulgaris, <i>Common Turpentine.</i>	Pinus sylvestris, <i>The liquid Resin and the Oil distilled from it.</i>
Terebinthinæ Oleum, <i>Oil of Turpentine.</i>	
Testæ, <i>(Oyster) Shells.</i>	Ostrea edulis, <i>The Shell.</i>
Tormentillæ Radix, <i>Root of Tormentil.</i>	Tormentilla officinalis, <i>SMITH, Flor. Brit.</i> <i>The Root.</i>
Toxicodendri Folia, <i>Leaves of Sumach.</i>	Rhus Toxicodendron, <i>The Leaves.</i>
Tragacantha, <i>Tragacanth.</i>	Astragalus verus, <i>The Gum.</i>

Tussilago, <i>Coltsfoot.</i>	Tussilago Farfara.
Valerianæ Radix, <i>Root of Valerian.</i>	Valeriana officinalis (sylvestris), <i>The Root.</i>
Veratri Radix, <i>Root of White Hel- lebores.</i>	Veratrum album, <i>The Root.</i>
Vinum, <i>Wine.</i>	Vinum album Hispani- cum, <i>Sherry.</i>
Ulmæ Cortex, <i>Bark of the Elm.</i>	Ulmus campestris, <i>The inner Bark.</i>
Uvæ passæ, <i>Raisins.</i>	Vitis vinifera, <i>The prepared Ber- ries.</i>
Uvæ Ursi Folia, <i>Leaves of the Whor- tleberry.</i>	Arbutus Uva Ursi, <i>The Leaves.</i>
Zincum, <i>Zinc.</i>	Zincum.
Zingiberis Radix, <i>Ginger Root.</i>	Zingiber officinale, <i>ROSCOE, in Act. Soc. Linn.</i> <i>The Root.</i>

PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS.

ACIDS.

ACETIC ACID.

Take of Vinegar, a gallon ;

Distil the acetic Acid in a sand-bath, from a glass retort, into a glass receiver, kept cool; then having rejected the first pint, preserve the six pints next distilled.

Decomposition.—Vinegar, by distillation, is deprived of its colouring matter, called “the extractive property,” and a small quantum of tartar, which renders it unfit for keeping.

BENZÖIC ACID.

Take of Benzöin, a pound and a half ;
fresh Lime, four ounces ;
Water, a gallon and a half ;
muriatic Acid, four fluid ounces ;

Triturate the Benzöin with the Lime, then boil them for half an hour in a gallon of Water, constantly stirring with a rod, and pour off the cooled liquor.—Boil what is left in four pints of Water, and pour off the liquor as before. Then boil down the mixed liquors to one half; filter through paper, and drop in gradually the muriatic Acid, until precipitation ceases. Finally, having poured off the liquor, dry the powder with a gentle heat, and put it into a proper vessel placed on sand. Then sublime the benzöic Acid with a gentle heat.

The benzöin and lime being ground and boiled together, the benzöic acid contained in the gum unites with the lime, forming a benzöate of lime in solution. On the addition of the muriatic acid, that acid having a greater affinity for the lime, unites with it, forming a muriate of lime, while the benzöic acid being set free, precipitates in the form of a brownish powder.

CITRIC ACID.

Take of Juice of Lemons, a pint ;
 prepared Chalk, an ounce, or as
 much as may be necessary to
 saturate the Juice ;
 diluted sulphuric Acid, nine fluid-
 ounces ;

Add the Chalk by degrees to the heated Lemon-juice, and mix; then pour off the liquor.—Wash the Citrate of Lime which remains, with tepid water, frequently renewed: afterwards dry it. Then pour the diluted sulphuric Acid upon the dried powder, and boil for the sixth part of an hour; express strongly through linen, and filter through paper. Evaporate the liquor which passes over by a gentle heat, so that, as it cools, it may crystallize. Dissolve the crystals, that they may be pure, a second and a third time, and as frequently strain; boil down, and set it aside.

The citric acid of the lemon-juice unites with the lime of the chalk, forming an insoluble citrate of lime, which precipitates; the carbonic acid escaping in the form of gas. Sulphuric acid being added, unites with the lime, forming a sulphate of lime, the disengaged citric acid remaining in solution, and being afterwards evaporated to crystallization.

MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dried Muriate of Soda, two pounds;

Sulphuric Acid, *by weight*, twenty ounces ;

distilled Water, a pint and a half;

First mix the Acid with half a pint of the Water, in a glass retort, and to these, when cool, add the Muriate of Soda. Pour what is left of the Water into the receiver; then, having filled the retort, let the distilled muriatic Acid pass over into this water from a sand bath, the heat being gradually increased until the retort grows red.

The specific gravity of muriatic Acid is to the specific gravity of distilled Water, as 1.160 to 1.000.

If into a fluid ounce of this, diluted with water, a piece of limestone be thrown, two hundred and twenty grains ought to be dissolved.

In this preparation the decomposition of the muriate of soda is effected by the superior affinity of sulphuric acid assisted by heat. The muriatic acid thus assumes its elastic form, passes over into the receiver, and is condensed by the water. A super-sulphate of soda remains in the retort.

NITRIC ACID.

Take of dried Nitrate of Potass ;
sulphuric Acid, of each, *by*
weight, two pounds ;

Mix in a glass retort ; then let the nitric Acid distil until a red vapour comes forth. Then, having cast upon it an ounce of dried Nitrate of Potass, again let the Acid distil in the same manner.

The specific weight of nitric Acid is to the specific weight of distilled Water, as 1.500 to 1.000.

If into a fluid-ounce of this, diluted with Water, a piece of Limestone be thrown in, an ounce ought to be dissolved.

The sulphuric acid enters into combination with the potass, forming a super-sulphate of potass, and the nitric acid is distilled over from a sand-bath.

DILUTED NITRIC ACID.

Take of nitric Acid, one fluid-ounce ;
 distilled Water, nine fluid-ounces ;

Mix.

DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID.

Take of sulphuric Acid, one fluid-ounce
 and a half ;
 distilled Water, fourteen fluid-
 ounces and a half ;

Add the Acid to the Water by degrees ;
then mix.

ALKALIES, AND THEIR SALTS.

SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Muriate of Ammonia, one pound;
 prepared Chalk dried, a pound
 and a half;

Rub them separately into a powder: then mix, and sublime with a heat gradually raised, till the retort becomes red.

We have here a double decomposition of the materia employed. The lime of the chalk attracts the muriatic acid of the muriate of ammonia, while the ammonia attracting the carbonic acid of the chalk, forms a subcarbonate of ammonia. The muriate of lime remains in the retort. The subcarbonate of ammonia sublimes, forming a cake on the sides of the receiver.

LIQUOR OF AMMONIA.

Take of Muriate of Ammonia, eight oz. ;
 fresh Lime, six ounces ;
 Water, four pints ;

Pour a pint of the Water upon the Lime ; then cover the vessel, and set it aside for an hour ; then add the Muriate of Ammonia, and the remaining Water previously heated, and again cover the vessel ; filter the liquor when it shall have grown cold ; then let twelve fluid-ounces of Liquor of Ammonia be distilled.

The specific weight of Liquor of Ammonia is to the specific weight of distilled Water, as 3.960 to 1.000.

The object of this preparation is to rid the muriate of ammonia of its muriatic acid. The lime attracts the acid, forming a muriate of lime ; and the ammonia entering into combination with the water, forms a saturated solution of ammonia, which is directed to be distilled.

LIQUOR OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two
 ounces ;
 acetic Acid, four pints ;

Add the Acid to the Subcarbonate of Ammonia, until effervescence is no longer excited, and mix.

The acetic acid combining with the ammonia, forms an acetate of ammonia in solution ; the carbonic acid being disengaged, flies off in the form of gas.

LIQUOR OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, four
 ounces ;
 distilled Water, a pint ;

Dissolve the Subcarbonate of Ammonia in the Water, and filter through paper.

LIQUOR OF POTASS.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potass, a pound ;
 fresh Lime, half a pound ;
 boiling distilled Water, a gallon ;

Dissolve the Potass in two pints of the Water. Add the remainder of the Water to the Lime. Mix the heated liquors together; then set aside in a covered vessel, and, when cool, filter through a cotton cloth.

If the dropping in of any diluted Acid shall excite bubbles, it will be requisite to add more Lime, and to filter again. A pint of this Liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces.

LIQUOR OF SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potass, a pound;
distilled Water, twelve fluid-ounces;
 ces;

Dissolve the Subcarbonate of Potass in the Water, and filter through paper.

POTASS WITH LIME.

Take of Liquor of Potass, three pints ;
 fresh Lime, a pound ;

Boil down the Liquor of Potass to a pint ;

then add the Lime, slacked by the affusion of cold water, and mix diligently.

Lime appears to be added to render the potass less deliquescent, and of course more convenient as an escharotic.

FUSED POTASS.

Take of Liquor of Potass, a gallon ;

Evaporate the Water in a clean iron vessel over the fire, until, effervescence being finished, the Potass is dissolved ; pour off this upon an iron plate into convenient forms.

ACETATE OF POTASS.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potass, a pound
 and a half ;
 acetic Acid, a gallon ;

Mix together in a capacious glass vessel ; and one half being evaporated over the fire, drop in gradually as much acetic Acid as is sufficient for perfect saturation. Let the liquor be again evaporated to one half, and filtered ; then let the evaporation be continued by a

water-bath, so that, when removed from the fire, crystallization may be effected.

The potass attracts the acetic acid, forming an acetate of potass in solution. The carbonic acid is disengaged, and flies off in the form of gas.

CARBONATE OF POTASS.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potass (from Tartar), a pound ;
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, three ounces ;
distilled Water, a pint ;

Add the Subcarbonate of Ammonia to the Potass dissolved in the Water ; then by a sand-bath apply a temperature of one hundred and eighty degrees, for three hours, or until the Ammonia shall be expelled ; finally, set aside, that it may crystallize. In like manner, let the remaining liquor be evaporated, that, when you set aside, crystals may again form.

The theory of this process is very simple. In consequence of the superior affinity of potass for carbonic acid, which is strengthened by heat, which weakens that of the ammonia, an *imperfect* carbonate of potass is formed,

the ammonia being volatilized. This preparation changes the vegetable blues to green ; it is therefore an imperfect carbonate.

SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS.

Take of impure Potass powdered, three pounds ;
boiling Water, three pints and a half ;

Dissolve the Potass in the Water, and filter ; then pour off into a clean iron vessel, and evaporate the Water with a gentle heat, that the liquor may thicken ; then the fire being removed, stir it assiduously with an iron rod, until the Salt forms in small grains.

A purer Subcarbonate of Potass may be prepared in the same manner from Tartar, which shall have been first burnt, until it is of an ash colour.

SULPHATE OF POTASS.

Take of the Salt, which remains after the distillation of nitric Acid, two pounds ;
boiling Water, two gallons ;

Mix, that the Salt may be dissolved ; then add a sufficient quantity of Subcarbonate of Potass to saturate the Acid. Then boil until a pellicle swims on the surface ; and, when you shall have strained, set it aside, that crystals may form. Having poured off the water, dry these on blotting paper.

The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid is a super-sulphate of potass. On the addition of subcarbonate of potass, the superabundant sulphuric acid is neutralized, converting the residue into a sulphate of potass, the carbonic acid being expelled.

SUPER-SULPHATE OF POTASS.

Take of the Salt, which remains after the distillation of nitric Acid, two pounds ;
boiling Water, four pints ;

Mix, that the Salt may be dissolved, and filter. Then boil to one-half, and set it aside, that it may crystallize. Having poured off the water, dry these (*crystals*) on blotting-paper.

TARTRATE OF POTASS.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potass, sixteen ounces ;

Super-tartrate of Potass, three pounds ;

boiling Water, a gallon ;

Dissolve the Subcarbonate of Potass in the Water ; then add the Super-tartrate of Potass reduced to powder, until bubbles are no longer excited. Filter the liquor through paper ; then boil until a pellicle floats, and set it aside to crystallize. Having poured off the water, dry these (*crystals*) upon blotting-paper.

The potass having a greater affinity for tartaric than for carbonic acid, attracts the superabundant tartaric acid of the super-tartrate, forming a perfect neutralized tartrate of potass, the carbonic acid being expelled.

TARTARIZED SODA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda, twenty ounces ;

Super-tartrate of Potass in powder, two pounds ;

boiling Water, ten pints ;

Dissolve the Subcarbonate of Soda in the Water, and add, by degrees, the Super-tartrate of Potass. Filter the liquor through paper; then boil until a pellicle floats, and set it aside to crystallize. Having poured off the water, dry these (*crystals*) upon blotting-paper.

During the process the superabundant acid of the super-tartrate is attracted by the soda of the subcarbonate, its carbonic acid being expelled, and a triple salt is obtained by evaporation, consisting of potass, soda, and tartaric acid.

CARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda, a pound;
 Subcarbonate of Ammonia, three
 ounces;
 distilled Water, a pint;

Add the Ammonia to the Subcarbonate of Soda, dissolved in the Water; then with a sand-bath apply a heat of 180 degrees for three hours, or until the Ammonia is driven off. Finally, set aside, that crystals may form. In a similar manner let the remaining liquor be evaporated, and let it be set aside, that it may again crystallize.

The theory of this process is similar to that described under the article "Carbonate of Potass." The soda attracts the carbonic acid of the subcarbonate of ammonia, forming an imperfect carbonate, the ammonia being itself volatilized.

SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of impure Soda, in powder, a pound;
boiling distilled Water, four pints;

Boil the Soda in the Water for half an hour, and filter. Let this evaporate to two pints, and let it be set aside to crystallize. Reject the remaining liquor.

DRIED SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda, a pound;

Apply a boiling heat to the Subcarbonate of Soda in a clean iron vessel until it is thoroughly dried, and stir it together with an iron rod. Finally, rub it into powder.

In this preparation the subcarbonate of soda is subjected to heat, to deprive it of its water of crystallization.

SULPHATE OF SODA.

Take of the Salt, which remains after the distillation of muriatic Acid, two pounds;
boiling Water, two pints and a half;

Dissolve the Salt in the Water; then add, by degrees, a sufficient quantity of Subcarbonate of Soda to saturate the Acid. Boil down until a pellicle appears, and when you shall strain, set it aside to crystallize. Having poured off the water, dry these (*crystals*) upon blotting-paper.

This process is similar to that employed in preparing sulphate of potass. The superabundant sulphuric acid is neutralized by the potass of the subcarbonate, while the disengaged carbonic acid flies off in the form of gas.

EARTHS, AND THEIR SALTS.

DRIED ALUM.

LET the Alum be dissolved in a glass vessel over the fire; then increase the heat, until ebullition shall have ceased.

The alum, by being subjected to heat, loses its water of crystallization.

MURIATE OF LIME.

Take of the Salt, which remains after the distillation of the Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two pounds;
Water, a pint;

Mix, and filter through paper: let the liquor evaporate until the Salt is dried. Preserve this in a vessel accurately stopped.

LIME.

Take of Limestone, a pound ;

Bruise into pieces, and burn it in a crucible with a very fierce fire for one hour, or until the carbonic Acid is thoroughly expelled, so that the addition of acetic Acid shall excite no bubbles.

In the same manner Lime is made from Shells, after they have been washed with boiling water, and cleansed from impurities.

The object of this process is to rid the limestone of its carbonic acid. The result, however, is not a pure lime.

PREPARED CHALK.

Take of Chalk, a pound ;

Add a little Water to the Chalk, and rub it, that it may form a subtle powder. Cast this into a large vessel filled with water ; then shake it, and after a short delay, transmit the supernatant turbid water into another vessel,

and set it by, that the powder may subside. Finally, the water being poured off, dry the powder.

COMPOUND LIQUOR OF ALUM.

Take of Alum;

Sulphate of Zinc, of each half an ounce ;

boiling Water, two pints;

Dissolve the Alum and the Sulphate of Zinc together in the Water : then filter through paper.

LIQUOR OF LIME.

Take of Lime, half a pound ;

boiling distilled Water, twelve pints ;

Pour Water on the Lime, and shake together, then immediately cover the vessel, and set it aside for three hours ; then keep the liquor with the remaining Lime in stopped glass vessels, and when it is used, take of the clear liquor.

LIQUOR OF MURIATE OF LIME.

Take of Muriate of Lime, two ounces ;
distilled Water, three fluid-ounces ;

Dissolve the Muriate of Lime in the Water ;
then filter through paper.

MAGNESIA.

Take of Carbonate of Magnesia, four
ounces ;

Burn with a very fierce fire for two hours,
or until the dropping in of acetic Acid shall
excite no bubbles.

The carbonic acid being expelled by heat, a pure mag-
nesia is the residue.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.

Take of Sulphate of Magnesia, a pound ;
Subcarbonate of Potass, nine
ounces ;
Water, three gallons ;

Dissolve separately the Subcarbonate of Potass in three pints of Water, the Sulphate of Magnesia in five pints of Water, and filter; then add the remaining Water to the liquor of Sulphate of Magnesia, and boil, and mix with it, while boiling, the former liquor, stirring it constantly with a rod; then filter through linen. Finally, wash the powder by the frequent affusion of hot water, and dry it with a heat of two hundred degrees upon blotting-paper.

In this process a double decomposition is effected. The potass attracts the sulphuric acid, forming a sulphate of potass, which remains in solution. The magnesia attracts the carbonic acid of the subcarbonate of potass, forming an insoluble carbonate of magnesia.

METALS, AND THEIR SALTS.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

OXYDE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of tartarized Antimony, an ounce;
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two
drachms ;
distilled Water, as much as is
sufficient ;

Dissolve the Salts separately in the Water; then mix the liquors, and boil until the Oxyde of Antimony is precipitated. Wash this by the affusion of water, and dry.

The ammonia of the subcarbonate decomposes the tartarized antimony, and forms, with its tartaric acid and potass, a ternary salt, which remains in solution. The carbonic acid is disengaged, and the oxyde of antimony precipitated.

PRECIPITATED SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony powdered, two pounds;
Liquor of Potass, four pints;
distilled Water, three pints;

Mix, and boil, with a gentle fire, for three hours, constantly stirring, and adding, from time to time, distilled Water, so that it may always fill the same measure. Immediately filter the liquor through folded linen, and drop into it, by degrees, while hot, a sufficient quantity of diluted sulphuric Acid, to precipitate the powder; then wash the Sulphate of Potass with warm Water; dry the precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, and rub into a fine powder.

This preparation is a sulphuretted hydro-sulphuret of oxyde of antimony.

The theory is rather complicated, and is as follows. During the boiling, the potass unites with the sulphur of the sulphuret, and attracting hydrogen from the water, which it decomposes, forms a sulphuretted hydro-sulphuret of potass. The antimony is oxydized by the oxygen of the water, assisted by the sulphuretted hydrogen, and this oxyde of antimony is dissolved by the hydro-sulphuret of potass. On the addition of the sulphuric acid, that acid combines with the potass, and the oxyde of antimony is precipitated in combination with disengaged sulphur, and the remaining sulphuretted hydrogen.

TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony powdered, two ounces;
Nitrate of Potass, an ounce;
Super-tartrate of Potass, two ounces;
sulphuric Acid, *by weight*, two ounces;
distilled Water, a pint and a half;

Mix the Acid with half a pint of the Water, in a convenient glass vessel, and heat it in a sand-bath. When they are moderately heated, add, by degrees, the Sulphuret and Nitrate mixed together; then filter, and boil, until all the moisture is evaporated. Wash what remains with distilled Water, until it becomes tasteless, and mix it, while yet wet, with the Super-tartrate of Potass, and throw it into a pint of distilled Water: finally, boil down the liquor, and set it aside to crystallize.

The decomposition which takes place in this process may be guessed at, but cannot be satisfactorily explained. On adding the sulphuret and nitrate to the diluted sulphuric acid, the nitrate is decomposed, and the antimony oxydized at the expense of the nitric acid, forming a prot-

oxyde of antimony, while (we conjecture) that the sulphur may be converted into the form of an acid. If (as may be doubted) the sulphuric acid be made to act properly upon this prot-oxyde, a sub-sulphate of antimony is the result.

On being mixed with the super-tartrate, a ternary salt is formed, which is a tartrate of antimony and potass.

LIQUOR OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

Take of tartarized Antimony, a scruple;
boiling distilled Water, four fluid-
ounces;
Wine, six fluid-ounces;

Dissolve the tartarized Antimony in the boiling distilled Water, then add the Wine.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony powdered, a pound;
Hartshorn-Shavings, two pounds;

Mix, and cast them into a broad iron pot, heated to whiteness, assiduously stirring, until they become of an ash colour. Rub them, when taken out, into a powder, and

then put them into a coated crucible, over which another crucible, having a small hole in its bottom, is to be inverted and luted. Then apply the fire, and raise it gradually, that it may remain at a white heat for two hours. Rub the residue, that it may form a very subtle powder.

The gelatin of the hartshorn-shavings is destroyed, leaving a phosphate of lime, and the metal being oxydized, the result is a mechanical mixture of phosphate of lime and antimony.

I give this decomposition after Chenevix, with whom I coincide, although well aware a different opinion is held by some eminent chemists.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Take of Silver, an ounce ;
nitric Acid, a fluid-ounce ;
distilled Water, two fluid-ounces ;

Mix the nitric Acid with the Water, and dissolve the Silver in these in a sand-bath. Then increase the heat gradually, that the Nitrate of Silver may be dried. Dissolve this in a crucible, with a gentle fire, until, the Water being driven off, ebullition shall cease; then immediately pour off into proper forms.

The silver is oxydized at the expense of the nitric acid, and being dissolved as it forms, by the remaining acid, the solution is afterwards evaporated.

PREPARATIONS OF ARSENIC.

SUBLIMED OXYDE OF ARSENIC.

Rub the Oxyde of Arsenic into powder; then throw it into a crucible, and having applied the fire, sublime into another crucible placed over the former.

ARSENICAL LIQUOR.

Take of sublimed Oxyde of Arsenic, in a very fine powder;

Subcarbonate of Potass (from Tartar), of each, sixty-four grains;

distilled Water, a pint;

Boil together, in a glass vessel, until all the Arsenic shall be dissolved. Add to the cooled liquor,

Four fluid-drachms of compound Spirit of Lavender.

Finally, add a sufficient quantity of distil-

led Water, that it may accurately fill the measure of a pint.

The arsenious acid combines with the potass, forming an arseniate of potass in solution.

Fourcroy insists that the oxyde of arsenic employed here is an acid. Berthollet regards it as a super-oxydized oxyde.

PREPARATIONS OF COPPER.

AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Sulphate of Copper, half an ounce;

Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six drachms;

Rub together in a glass mortar, until ebullition shall have ceased; then, with a gentle heat, dry the ammoniated Copper, folded in blotting paper.

The ammonia attracts part of the acid of the sulphate of copper, and forms a ternary compound, which may be called a sub-sulphate of copper and ammonia; the carbonic acid is disengaged.

LIQUOR OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of ammoniated Copper, a drachm;
distilled Water, a pint;

Dissolve the ammoniated Copper in the Water, and filter through paper.

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

AMMONIATED IRON.

Take of Subcarbonate of Iron ;
 Muriate of Ammonia, of each, a
 pound ;

Mix diligently ; then subject them to a fierce heat, and immediately sublime : finally, rub it into powder.

By the agency of heat the iron attracts a part of the muriatic acid of the muriate of ammonia, forming a submuriate of ammonia and iron, the carbonic acid being set free. In this, as in the process of making the ammoniated copper, it is a subject of doubt whether the mixture is mechanical, or whether the preparation be really a ternary compound.

SUBCARBONATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of Iron, eight ounces ;
 Subcarbonate of Soda, six ounces ;
 boiling Water, a gallon ;

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron and the Subcarbonate of Soda separately, in four pints of the Water; then mix together the liquors, and set by, that the powder may subside: then, the supernatant liquor being effused, wash the Subcarbonate of Iron with hot water, and dry it, with a gentle heat, folded in blotting paper.

Here we have a double decomposition; the soda, attracting the sulphuric acid, forms a soluble sulphate of soda, and the iron, combining with the carbonic acid, forms an insoluble carbonate of iron.

SULPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Iron;
sulphuric Acid, of each, *by weight*,
eight ounces;
Water, four pints;

Mix the sulphuric Acid with the Water, in a glass vessel, and add to these the Iron; then, when ebullition shall have ceased, filter the liquor through paper, and evaporate it over the fire, so that, while it cools, it may crystallize.

The iron becoming oxydized, by effecting a decomposition of the water, from which it attracts oxygen, unites with the acid, forming a sulphate of iron, and is dissolved by the remaining water.

TARTARIZED IRON.

Take of Iron, a pound;

Super-tartrate of Potass powdered, two pounds;

Water, a pint;

Rub together, and expose them to the air for eight days, in a broad glass vessel; then dry with a sand-bath, and rub into a very fine powder. Having again added a pint of Water, set aside for eight days; then dry, and rub it into powder.

The iron is oxydized by attracting oxygen from the water, which is partly decomposed, aided by the action of the atmospheric air. The superabundant tartaric acid of the supertartrate unites with the oxyde, and on being re-exposed to the air, forms a perfect triple salt, which is a tartrate of potass and iron.

LIQUOR OF ALKALINE IRON.

Take of Iron, two drachms and a half;
nitric Acid, two fluid-ounces;
distilled Water, six fluid-ounces;
Liquor of Subcarbonate of Potass, six fluid-ounces;

Pour the Acid and Water, mixed together, upon the Iron; then, when bubbles shall cease to come forth, pour off the Liquor while yet acid. Add this by degrees, and at intervals, to the Liquor of Subcarbonate of Potass, repeatedly shaking, until it becomes of a brownish red colour, and no more bubbles are excited. Finally, set it aside for six hours, and pour off the liquor.

By the agency of heat, the iron becomes oxydized by the diluted acid, and unites with it, forming a nitrate of iron. On adding the liquor of subcarbonate, the carbonic acid is expelled, and a solution of alkaline iron is the result.

TINCTURE OF AMMONIATED IRON.

Take of ammoniated Iron, four ounces ;
Proof Spirit, a pint ;

Macerate and filter.

TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

Take of Subcarbonate of Iron, half a
pound ;
muriatic Acid, a pint ;
rectified Spirit, three pints ;

Pour the Acid upon the Subcarbonate of Iron in a glass vessel, and shake it from time to time for three days. Set aside, that the dregs, if there are any, may subside ; then pour off the Liquor, and add to it the Spirit.

The iron attracts the acid, forming a muriate of iron, which is dissolved in the menstruum, while the carbonic acid of the subcarbonate is disengaged.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron, two ounces ;
Wine, two pints.

Mix and set aside for a month, shaking it occasionally ; then filter through paper.

The iron becomes oxidized, and dissolved by the tartaric acid of the wine, forming a solution of tartrate of iron.

PREPARATIONS OF MERCURY.

NITRIC-OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of purified Mercury, *by weight*,
three pounds ;
nitric Acid, *by weight*, a pound
and half ;
distilled Water, two pints ;

Mix in a glass vessel, and boil, until the Mercury is dissolved, and, having evaporated the Water, a white materia will remain. Powder this, and throw it into another vessel as shallow as possible ; then apply a gentle heat, and increase it gradually, until a red vapour shall cease to come forth.

The mercury first becomes oxidized by decomposing the nitric-acid, forming a nitrate of mercury. By increasing the heat, this nitrate is reduced to a sub-nitrate, nearly the whole of the acid being driven off.

GREY OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Submuriate of Mercury, an
ounce;

Lime-Water, a gallon;

Boil the Submuriate of Mercury in the
Liquor of Lime, assiduously stirring, until
the grey Oxide of Mercury subsides. Wash
this with distilled Water; then dry it.

The lime attracts the acid of the submuriate, forming a
muriate of lime, and the grey oxide of mercury is precipitated.

RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of purified Mercury, *by weight*, a
pound;

Put the Mercury into a glass vessel with a
narrow mouth and broad base. Apply to
this open vessel a heat of six hundred degrees,
until the Mercury shall form itself in red
scales; then powder it very fine.

The mercury being brought to a high degree of heat,

and volatilized, attracts oxygen from the atmospheric air, combining with which it forms a red oxide.

OXYMURIATE OF MERCURY.

Take of purified Mercury, *by weight*, two pounds ;
sulphuric Acid, *by weight*, thirty ounces ;
dried Muriate of Soda, four pounds ;

Boil the Mercury with the sulphuric Acid in a glass vessel, until the Sulphate of Mercury shall be dried. Triturate this when cool, with the Muriate of Soda, in an earthen mortar ; then from a glass cucurbit by a heat gradually raised, sublime.

The mercury being acted upon by the sulphuric acid attracts oxygen, forming an oxysulphate of mercury. On rubbing this with the muriate of soda, and afterwards subjecting the mixture to heat, a double decomposition is the result. The muriatic acid quits the soda to unite with the oxide of mercury, forming an oxymuriate of mercury, which is separated from the sulphate of soda by sublimation.

SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Oxymuriate of Mercury, a
pound ;
purified Mercury, *by weight*,
nine ounces ;

Rub together until globules are no longer seen ; then sublime : then take out the Sublimate and powder, and sublime it a second and a third time. Finally, form a very subtle powder in the same manner in which we ordered Chalk to be prepared.

During the process of trituration, the metallic mercury is oxidized at the expence of the oxide of the oxymuriate. Sublimation completes the combination of the new oxide with the acid, and the result is a muriate of mercury, at a minimum of oxidizement, and not a submuriate, as the nomenclature of the College would appear to indicate.

BLACK SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

Take of purified Mercury, *by weight*, a
pound ;
sublimed Sulphur, a pound ;

Rub together until globules are no longer seen.

The nature of this process is not known. It has been conjectured, that during trituration, the mercury becomes oxidized by attracting oxygen from the atmosphere, and that this oxide uniting with the sulphur, forms a sulphuret of mercury.

RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

Take of purified Mercury, *by weight*, forty
ounces ;
sublimed Sulphur, eight ounces ;

Admix the Mercury with the Sulphur, dissolved over the fire, and as soon as the mass swells, remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it strongly, lest it should inflame ; then powder and sublime it.

The mercury being oxidized by heat, unites with the sulphur, forming a sulphuret of mercury, more intimately combined than in the former preparation.

MERCURY WITH CHALK.

Take of purified Mercury, *by weight*,
three ounces ;
prepared Chalk, five ounces ;

Rub together until the globules are no longer seen.

The mercury is slightly oxidized during trituration, and the product is a black oxide of mercury, mechanically mixed with carbonate of lime.

WHITE PRECIPITATED MERCURY.

Take of Oxymuriate of Mercury, half a
pound ;
Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces ;
Liquor of Subcarbonate of Potass,
half a pint ;
distilled Water, four pints ;

First, dissolve the Muriate of Ammonia, then the Oxymuriate of Mercury in the distilled Water, and add to these the Liquor of Subcarbonate of Potass. Wash the precipitated powder until it becomes tasteless ; then dry it.

The theory of this process is as follows. The oxymuriate and muriate being dissolved, combine together, forming a triple compound, a solution of super-muriate of mercury and ammonia. By the addition of the subcarbonate of potass, part of the acid is abstracted from this super-muriate, and a ternary compound precipitated, which is a muriate of ammonia and mercury. A muriate of potass remains in solution, and the carbonic acid of the subcarbonate is expelled.

PURIFIED MERCURY.

Take of Mercury, *by weight*, six pounds;
Filings of Iron, a pound;

Rub together; then the fire being subjected, distil the Mercury from an iron retort.

The ostensible object of employing the iron is grounded on the supposition, that that metal has a greater affinity for any foreign matter with which the mercury may be alloyed.

LIQUOR OF OXYMURIATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Oxymuriate of Mercury, eight grains;
distilled Water, fifteen fluid-ounces;
rectified Spirit, a fluid-ounce;

Dissolve the Oxymuriate of Mercury in the Water, and add to it the Spirit.

PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

LIQUOR OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two
pounds ;
acetic Acid, a gallon ;

Mix, and boil down to six pints, constantly stirring ; then set it by, that the dregs may subside, and filter.

The acetic acid which is contained in the distilled vinegar, which is here ordered, and to which the College have very inconsiderately given the name of Acidum Aceticum, combines with a portion of the lead, forming an acetate of lead, which remains in solution. Why it is called a sub-acetate, the College best can tell.

DILUTED LIQUOR OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Liquor of Subacetate of Lead, a
fluid-drachm ;
distilled Water, a pint ;
proof Spirit, a fluid-drachm ;

Mix.

SUPERACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Carbonate of Lead, a pound ;
acetic Acid, a gallon and half ;

Boil the Carbonate of Lead with the Acid until it is saturated ; then filter through paper, and having evaporated the Water until a pellicle floats, set it aside to crystallize. The Water being poured off, dry (*these crystals*) on blotting-paper.

The acetic acid of the vinegar unites with the oxide of lead, forming a solution of acetate of lead. The carbonic acid of the carbonate is disengaged, and the solution crystallized by evaporation.

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

PREPARED CALAMINE.

Burn the Calamine; then triturate it. Afterwards form a very fine powder in the manner in which we directed Chalk to be prepared.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Throw pieces of Zinc gradually into a hot, capacious, deep, and inclined crucible, another crucible being placed over it, so that the Zinc may be exposed to the air; and frequently stirred about with an iron rod; take out the Oxide which arises from time to time immediately; then transmit its white and lighter part through a sieve. Finally, upon this pour Water, that a very fine powder may be formed in the same manner as was directed for the preparing of Chalk.

By the agency of heat the zinc is enabled to attract oxygen from the air, forming a white oxide of zinc.

SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Take of Zinc, broken into small pieces,
 three ounces ;
 sulphuric Acid, *by weight*, five
 ounces ;
 Water, four pints ;

Mix in a glass vessel, and the effervescence being finished, strain the Liquor through paper ; then boil down till a pellicle floats, and set it aside to crystallize.

By the agency of the acid the zinc is enabled to decompose the water, and attract a portion of its oxygen. The oxide of zinc then unites with the acid, forming a sulphate of zinc which is evaporated to crystallization.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

SULPHURETED OIL.

Take of washed Sulphur, two ounces ;
 Olive Oil, a pint ;

Throw the Sulphur gradually into the Oil, heated in a very wide iron vessel, and stir them constantly till union is effected.

SULPHURET OF POTASS.

Take of washed Sulphur, an ounce ;
 Subcarbonate of Potass, two
 ounces ;

Triturate them together ; put them into a close crucible over the fire, until union is effected.

The sulphur unites with the potass, forming a sulphuret of potass, and the carbonic acid is expelled.

WASHED SULPHUR.

Take of sublimed Sulphur, a pound ;

Pour upon it hot Water, that the Acid, if there be any, may be thoroughly washed away ; then dry it.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of sublimed Sulphur, a pound ;
 fresh Lime, two pounds ;
 Water, four gallons ;

Boil the Sulphur and Lime together in the Water ; then filter through paper, and drop upon it a sufficient quantity of muriatic Acid to precipitate the Sulphur. Finally, wash this by the frequent affusion of Water, until it becomes insipid.

The sulphur combines with the lime, and part of it attracts hydrogen from the water, which it decomposes,

forming a hydro-sulphuret of lime; another portion attracts oxygen, and with it forms sulphuric acid, which likewise combines with part of the lime. The solution therefore contains sulphate of zinc, and hydro-sulphuret of lime, both of which are decomposed by the superior affinity of muriatic acid, which unites with the lime, and precipitates the sulphur, the sulphureted hydrogen gas being expelled.

VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES should be gathered from the situations and soil where they grow spontaneously, at a dry season, when neither wet with rain or dew; they are to be collected annually, and those which have been kept longer (*than a year*), are to be rejected.

ROOTS, for the most part, are to be dug up before their stems or leaves have shot forth.

BARKS ought to be collected at that season, when they can most easily be separated from the wood.

LEAVES are to be plucked after the flowers have expanded, and before the seeds ripen.

FLOWERS are to be gathered when just unfolded.

SEEDS are to be collected when just ripe, and before they begin to fall from the plant. These (*seeds*) ought to be preserved in their own proper seed vessels.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.

Vegetables, a short time after they have been gathered, except those which are to be kept in the fresh state, are to be lightly spread out and dried by a heat so gentle, that the colour may not be changed ; then preserve them in proper places or vessels, the access of light and moisture being excluded.

Bury those ROOTS which we have directed to be preserved fresh, in dry sand. Cut the SQUILL ROOT, before drying it, transversely into thin slices, the dry coats having been previously removed.

Set aside PULPY FRUITS, if they be unripe, or ripe and dry, in moist places, that they may become soft ; then press out the pulp through a hair sieve ; afterwards boil

with a gentle heat, frequently stirring. Lastly evaporate the water in a water-bath, until the pulp attains a proper consistence.

Pour boiling water on the bruised *CASSIA* PODS, that the pulp may be washed out, which first press through a sieve with large holes; then through a hair sieve. Then evaporate the water in a water-bath, until the pulp acquires a convenient consistence.

Express the pulp or juice of the ripe and recent fruits through a sieve, without boiling them.

GUM-RESINS.

Separate *OPIMUM* very carefully from all extraneous matter, particularly that which is on its outside. Opium should be kept *SOFT*, which may be fit for forming pills, and *HARD*, which shall have been so dried in a water-bath, that it may be rubbed into powder.

Those Gum-Resins are to be esteemed as the best which have been selected in such a

state as to require no more purification. But if they appear less pure, boil them in water until they soften, and express them through a canvass cloth: then set them aside, that the resinous part may subside. Evaporate the effused super-natant liquor in a water-bath, adding towards the end the resinous part, and mixing them into one with the gummy part.

Those GUM-RESINS, which are easily liquescent, may be purified by casting them into an ox's bladder, and holding them in boiling water, until they shall have become so soft, that they may be separated from their impurities by means of a press.

Dissolve the BALSAM of STYRAX in rectified Spirit, and strain; then, with a gentle heat, distil the Spirit, until the Balsam shall have attained a proper consistency.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OIL OF ALMONDS.

Macerate sweet or bitter Almonds in cold water for twelve hours, and bruise them; then, without applying heat, express the Oil.

OIL OF LINSEED.

Bruise the Linseed; then, without employing heat, express the Oil.

OIL OF CASTOR.

Bruise the Castor-seeds, first taking away their husks; then, without employing heat, express the Oil.

DISTILLED OILS.

OIL OF ANNISEEDS,
CHAMOMILE,
CARRAWAY,
JUNIPER,
LAVENDER,
PEPPERMINT,
SPEARMINT,
ORIGANUM,
PIMENTA,
PENNYROYAL,
ROSEMARY.

The Seeds of Anise and Carraway, the Flowers of Chamomile and Lavender, the Berries of Juniper and Pimenta, the Tops of Rosemary, and of the remaining dried herbs, are to be employed.

Put any of these into an alembic, and add a sufficient quantity of Water to cover them ; then distil the Oil into a wide refrigeratory. The water which issues forth during distilla-

tion with the Oils of Carraway, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pimenta, and Pennyroyal, should be preserved for use.

OIL OF AMBER.

Put the Amber into an alembic, that the acid Liquor, the Oil, and the Salt impregnated with the Oil, may be distilled in a sand-bath, by a heat gradually raised. Then distil the Oil a second and a third time.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Oil of Turpentine, a pint ;
Water, four pints ;

Distil the Oil.

DISTILLED WATERS.

WATERS should be distilled from dried herbs, unless when it is otherwise directed, because they cannot be obtained fresh at all seasons of the year. When fresh (*plants*) are employed, we must use a double weight.

To each gallon of these Waters add five fluid-ounces of proof Spirit, to keep them from spoiling.

DISTILLED WATER.

Take of Water, ten gallons;

First distil four pints, which having thrown away, then distil four gallons. Preserve the distilled Water in a glass bottle.

By distillation water is freed from those impurities which it holds in solution.

DILL WATER.

Take of Dill Seeds, bruised, a pound ;

Pour on them so much Water, that after distillation there may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

CARRAWAY WATER.

Take of Carraway Seeds, bruised, a pound ;

Pour on them so much Water, that after distillation there may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

CINNAMON WATER.

Take of Bark of Cinnamon bruised, a
pound ;

Water, a gallon ;

Macerate the Bark in the Water for twenty-four hours, then add so much Water that after distillation there may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

FENNEL WATER.

Take of Fennel Seeds bruised, a pound ;

Pour on them so much Water, that after distillation there may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

PEPPERMINT WATER.

Take of Peppermint, a pound and a half ;

Pour on it so much Water that after distillation there may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil a gallon.

SPEARMINT WATER.

Take of Spearmint, a pound and a half ;

Pour on it so much Water that after distillation there may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil a gallon.

PIMENTA WATER.

'Take of Pimenta Berries bruised, half a pound ;
Water, a pint ;

Macerate the Berries in Water for four-and-twenty hours; then add so much Water, that after distillation, sufficient may remain to prevent empyreuma. Distil a gallon.

PENNYROYAL WATER.

Take of Pennyroyal, a pound and a half ;

Pour upon this as much Water as is sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil a gallon.

ROSE WATER.

Take of the Petals of the Damask Rose, eight pounds ;

Pour upon these as much Water as is sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil a gallon.

INFUSIONS.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.

Take of Chamomile Flowers, two drachms;
boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for the sixth part of an hour, in
a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take of fresh Root of Horse-radish, sliced,
Mustard Seeds, bruised, of each
an ounce;
boiling Water, a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain; then add of
Compound Spirit of Horseradish, a fluid-
ounce.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE (PEEL).

Take of Orange Peel, dried, two drachms;
 fresh Lemon Peel, a drachm;
 Cloves, bruised, half a drachm;
 boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for a quarter of an hour in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF CALUMBA.

Take of Calumba Root, sliced, a drachm;
 boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF CLOVES.

Take of Cloves, bruised, a drachm;
 boiling Water, half a pint;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla Bark, bruised, half an
 ounce ;
 boiling Water, half a pint ;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CATECHU.

Take of Extract of Catechu, two drachms
 and a half ;
 Bark of Cinnamon, bruised, half
 a drachm ;
 boiling Water, half a pint ;

Macerate for one hour in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF BARK.

Take of lance-leaved Cinchona Bark,
 bruised, half an ounce ;
 boiling Water, half a pint ;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF CUSPARIA.

Take of Bark of Cusparia bruised, two
drachms ;
boiling Water, half a pint ;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF DIGITALIS.

Take of Leaves of Foxglove dried, a drachm ;
boiling Water, half a pint ;

Macerate for four hours in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain ; then add,

Spirit of Cinnamon, half a fluid-ounce.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian Root sliced ;
dried Orange Peel, of each a
drachm ;
fresh Lemon Peel, two drachms ;
boiling Water, twelve fluid-ounces ;

Macerate for an hour in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF LINSEED.

Take of common Linseed bruised, an
ounce ;
Liquorice Root sliced, half an
ounce ;
boiling Water, two pints ;

Macerate for four hours, near the fire, in a
vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

Take of Quassia Wood cut, a scruple ;
boiling Water, half a pint ;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced, a drachm ;
boiling Water, half a pint ;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF THE ROSE.

Take of the French Rose Petals dried, half
an ounce ;
boiling Water, two pints and a
half ;
diluted sulphuric Acid, three
fluid-drachms ;
double refined Sugar, an ounce
and a half ;

Pour the Water upon the Rose Petals in a
glass vessel, then mix in the Acid, and mace-
rate for half an hour. Finally, filter the Li-
quor, and add to it the Sugar.

INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Leaves of Senna, an ounce and a
half ;
Ginger Root cut, a drachm ;
boiling Water, a pint ;

Macerate for an hour in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain the Liquor.

INFUSION OF SIMAROUBA.

Take of Simarouba Bark bruised, half a
drachm ;

boiling Water, half a pint ;

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF TOBACCO.

Take of Tobacco Leaves, a drachm ;

boiling Water, a pint ;

Macerate for an hour in a vessel lightly
covered, and strain.

MUCILAGES.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Acacia Gum powdered, four
ounces;

boiling Water, half a pint;

Triturate the Gum with the Water, dropped
in gradually, until a Mucilage is formed.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of Starch, three drachms;

Water, a pint;

Rub the Starch with the Water dropped
in gradually; then boil, until a Mucilage is
formed.

DECOCTIONS,

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALÖES.

Take of Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce ;

Subcarbonate of Potass, two scruples ;

Extract of spiked Alöes powdered ;

Myrrh powdered ;

Saffron stigmata, of each a drachm ;

Water, a pint ;

Boil down to twelve fluid-ounces, and strain ; then add of

Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, four fluid-ounces.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA (BARK).

Take of lance-leaved Cinchona Bark bruised, an ounce ;
 Water, a pint ;

Boil for the sixth part of an hour in a vessel lightly covered, and strain the liquor while as yet hot.

DECOCTION OF QUINCE (SEEDS).

Take of Quince Seeds, two drachms ;
 Water, a pint ;

Boil with a gentle fire for the sixth part of an hour.

DECOCTION OF WOODY NIGHTSHADE.

Take of the Stalks of the Woody Nightshade sliced, an ounce ;
 Water, a pint and a half ;

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Pearl Barley, two ounces;
Water, four pints and a half;

First wash away those extraneous substances which are adhering to the Barley Seeds with cold water; then having poured on half a pint of Water, boil the Seeds a little while. Having thrown away this Water, pour on what is left, previously heated, then boil down to two pints, and strain.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Decoction of Barley, two pints;
Figs sliced, two ounces;
Liquorice-root sliced and bruised,
half an ounce;
Raisins stoned, two ounces;
Water, a pint;

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTION OF LIVERWORT.

Take of Iceland Moss, an ounce ;
Water, a pint and a half ;

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF MALLOWS.

Take of dried Mallows, an ounce ;
dried Camomile Flowers, half an
ounce ;
Water, a pint ;

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTION OF POPPIES.

Take of Poppy-heads sliced, four ounces ;
Water, four pints ;

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTION OF OAK (BARK).

Take of Oak Bark, an ounce ;
Water, two pints ;

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla Root sliced, four
ounces ;
boiling Water, four pints ;

Macerate for four hours in a vessel lightly covered near the fire ; then take out the Root of Sarsaparilla, and bruise it. Return it when bruised to the Liquor, and again in a similar manner macerate for two hours ; then boil down to two pints, and strain.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of the Decoction of Sarsaparilla
boiling, four pints ;
Sassafras Root cut ;
Guaiacum Wood Shavings ;
Liquorice-root bruised, of each,
an ounce ;
Bark of the Mezereon Root, three
drachms ;

Boil down for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTION OF SENEGA.

Take of Senega Root, an ounce ;
Water, two pints ;

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTION OF ELM (BARK).

Take of fresh Elm Bark, bruised, four
ounces ;
Water, four pints ;

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore Root powdered,
an ounce ;
Water, two pints ;
rectified Spirit, two fluid-ounces ;

Boil down the Root of Hellebore with the
Water, to a pint, then strain ; then, after it
shall have cooled, add the Spirit.

EXTRACTS.

IN preparing all Extracts, evaporate the moisture as soon as possible, by means of a water-bath, in a plate, until it becomes of a consistence proper for the making of pills, and towards the end stir it assiduously with a rod.

Upon all the softer Extracts, sprinkle in a little rectified Spirit.

EXTRACT OF WOLFSBANE (OR ACONITE).

Take of fresh Aconite Leaves, a pound ;

Bruise them in a stone mortar, having sprinkled in a small quantity of Water ; then express the juice, and evaporate it without straining, till it attains a proper consistence.

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF ALÖES.

Take of the Extract of spiked Alöes powdered, half a pound ;
boiling Water, four pints ;

Macerate for three days with a gentle heat ; then strain and set it by, that the dregs may subside. Pour off the strained Liquor, and evaporate, until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF CAMOMILE.

Take of Camomile Flowers dried, a pound ;
Water, a gallon ;

Boil down to four pints, and filter the Liquor while yet hot ; finally evaporate it, until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

Take of Leaves of deadly Nightshade, fresh, a pound ;

Bruise them in a stone mortar, having sprinkled in a small quantity of Water ; then express the juice, and evaporate it without straining, until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF BARK.

Take of lance-leaved Cinchona Bark bruised, a pound ;
Water, a gallon ;

Boil down to six pints, and filter the Liquor while yet hot. In the same manner boil down from an equal measure of Water four times, and strain. Finally, evaporate all the Liquors mixed together, until they attain a proper consistence.

This Extract should be kept SOFT, that it may be fit for forming pills, and HARD, that it may be rubbed into a powder.

RESINOUS EXTRACT OF BARK.

Take of lance-leaved Cinchona Bark bruised, a pound ;
rectified Spirit, four pints ;

Macerate for four days, and filter. Distil the Tincture in a water-bath until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Take of Pulp of Colocynth, a pound ;
Water, a gallon ;

Boil down to four pints, and filter the Liquor while hot ; finally, evaporate it until it attains a proper consistence.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Take of the Pulp of Colocynth sliced, six drachms ;

Extract of spiked Aloës powdered, an ounce and half ;

Gum-resin of Scammony powdered, half an ounce ;

Cardamom Seeds powdered, a drachm ;

proof Spirit, a pound :

Macerate the Pulp of Colocynth in the

Spirit with a gentle heat for four days : filter the Liquor, and add to it the Alöes and Scammony ; then evaporate the Spirit, until it attains a proper consistence, and towards the last mix in the Cardamom Seeds.

EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK.

Take of fresh Hemlock, a pound ;

Bruise it in a stone mortar, having sprinkled in a small quantity of Water ; then express the juice, and evaporate it without straining, until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF ELATERIUM.

Cut into slices ripe wild Cucumbers, and strain the juice, lightly expressed, through a very fine hair sieve into a glass vessel ; then set it by for some hours, until the thicker part shall have subsided. Having rejected the supernatant thinner part, dry the thicker part with a gentle heat.

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian Root sliced, a pound ;
boiling Water, a gallon ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then boil down to four pints, and strain the Liquor while yet hot ; finally, evaporate it until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Liquorice Root sliced, a pound ;
boiling Water, a gallon ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then boil down to four pints, and strain the Liquor while yet hot ; finally, evaporate it until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of Logwood powdered, a pound ;
boiling Water, a gallon ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then boil down to four pints, and filter the Liquor while yet hot : finally, evaporate it, until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF THE HOP.

Take of Hops, four ounces ;
Water, a gallon ;

Boil down to four pints, and strain the Liquor while yet hot ; finally evaporate it until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF HENBANE.

Take of fresh Henbane Leaves, a pound ;

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling in a small quantity of Water ; then express the juice, and evaporate it without straining until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap Root powdered, a pound ;
rectified Spirit, four pints ;
Water, ten pints ;

Macerate the Root of Jalap in the Spirit for four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil down the residue in the Water to two pints ; then strain the tincture and decoction separately, and let the former be distilled and the latter evaporated, until both thicken. Lastly, mix the Extract with the Resin, and evaporate until it attains a proper consistence.

This Extract should be kept soft, to form pills, and HARD, that it may be rubbed into powder.

EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Take of Opium sliced, half a pound ;
Water, three pints ;

Add a small quantity of Water to the Opium, and macerate for twelve hours, that

it may grow soft, then having dropped in, by degrees, the remainder of the Water, rub them until they shall become well mixed, and set them by, that the dregs may subside; then filter the Liquor, and evaporate it until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF THE POPPY.

Take of Poppy Heads bruised, and deprived of their Seeds, a pound;
boiling Water, a gallon;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and filter the Liquor while yet hot; finally, evaporate it until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb Root powdered, a pound;
proof Spirit, a pint;
Water, seven pints;

Macerate for four days with a gentle heat; then strain, and set it by, that the dregs may

subside. Pour off the Liquor, and evaporate it without straining, until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla Root sliced, a pound ;
boiling Water, a gallon ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then boil down to four pints, and strain the Liquor while yet hot ; finally, evaporate it until it attains a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

Take of fresh Dandelion Root bruised, a
pound ;
boiling Water, a gallon ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then boil down to four pints, and strain the Liquor while yet hot : finally, evaporate it until it attains a proper consistence.

MIXTURES.

MIXTURE OF GUM AMMONIAC.

Take of Gum Ammoniac, two drachms;
Water, half a pint;

Rub the Ammoniacum with the Water, dropped in by degrees, until they are well mixed.

MIXTURE OF ALMONDS.

Take of Confection of Almonds, two
ounces;
distilled Water, a pint;

Add the Water, by degrees, to the Confection of Almonds, during trituration, until they are mixed; then strain.

MIXTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Take of Assafœtida, two drachms ;

Water, half a pint ;

Rub the Assafœtida with the Water, poured on gradually, until they are well mixed.

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, half a drachm ;

Rectified Spirit, ten minims ;

Water, a pint ;

First rub the Camphor with the Spirit ; then with the Water, poured in gradually, and strain.

MIXTURE OF BURNT HORN.

Take of burnt Hartshorn, two ounces ;

Acacia Gum powdered, an ounce ;

Water, three pints ;

Boil down to two pints, constantly stirring ; then strain.

MIXTURE OF CHALK.

Take of prepared Chalk, half an ounce;
refined Sugar, three drachms;
Acacia Gum powdered, half an
ounce;
Water, a pint;

Mix.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF IRON.

Take of Myrrh powdered, a drachm;
Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-
five grains;
Rose Water, seven fluid-ounces
and a half;
Sulphate of Iron powdered, a
scruple;
Spirit of Nutmeg, half a fluid-
ounce;
refined Sugar, a drachm;

Rub the Myrrh together with the Subcar-
bonate of Potass and Sugar, and add to

these, during trituration, first the Rose Water and Spirit of Nutmeg, then the Sulphate of Iron. Put the mixture immediately into a proper glass vessel, and stop it.

During this process, the sulphate of iron is decomposed by the subcarbonate of potass, and a sulphate of potass formed, which is dissolved : at the same time the carbonic acid unites with the iron, forming a subcarbonate of iron, which is kept from precipitation by the myrrh, which forms a saponaceous compound with the excess of potass.

MIXTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

Take of Gum-Resin of Guaiacum, a
drachm and a half;
refined Sugar, two drachms;
Mucilage of Acacia Gum, two
fluid-drachms;
Cinnamon Water, eight fluid-
ounces ;

Rub the Guaiacum with the Sugar ; then with the Mucilage, and add, gradually, to these, during trituration, the Cinnamon Water.

MIXTURE OF MUSK.

Take of Musk;

Acacia Gum powdered;

refined Sugar, of each a drachm;

Rose Water, six fluid-ounces;

Rub the Musk with the Sugar, then with the Gum, dropping in the Rose Water by degrees.

SPIRITS.

ALCOHOL.

Take of rectified Spirit, a gallon ;

Subcarbonate of Potass, three
pounds ;

Cast into the Spirit a pound of Subcarbonate of Potass, previously heated to the three hundredth degree, and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently agitating ; then add to the effused Spirit the remainder of the Subcarbonate of Potass, heated to the same degree : finally, distil the Alcohol in a water-bath, which is to be preserved in a stopped vessel.

The specific gravity of Alcohol is to the

specific weight of distilled water, as .815 to 1.000.

Potass having a stronger affinity for the water than the spirit, the water combines with it, and is thus prevented from going over with the spirit by distillation.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of proof Spirit, three pints ;
Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces ;
Subcarbonate of Potass, six
ounces ;

Mix, and distil a pint and a half over a gentle fire, into a receiver, kept cold.

The lime attracts the muriatic acid, while the ammonia is distilled over in a pure state, in combination with the alcohol.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised ;
Cloves bruised, of each two
drachms ;
Lemon Peel, four ounces ;

Subcarbonate of Potass, half a pound ;

Muriate of Ammonia, five ounces ;
rectified Spirit, four pints ;

Water, a gallon ;

Mix, and distil six pints.

The decomposition is here the same as in the last preparation.

FŒTID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia, two pints ;
Assafoetida, two ounces ;

Macerate for twelve hours ; then, with a gentle fire, distil over a pint and a half into a cooled receiver.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Mastich, three drachms ;
rectified Spirit, nine fluid-
drachms ;
Oil of Lavender, fourteen mi-
nims ;

Oil of Amber, four minims ;
Liquor of Ammonia, ten fluid-
ounces ;

Macerate the Mastich in the Spirit, that it may be dissolved, and pour off the strained Liquor ; then add the other (*ingredients*), and shake them altogether.

SPIRIT OF ANISEEDS.

Take of Aniseeds bruised, half a pound ;
proof Spirit, a gallon ;
Water enough to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then distil a gallon with a gentle fire.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take of fresh Horse-radish root sliced ;
dried Orange Peel, of each, a
pound ;
Nutmegs bruised, half an ounce ;
proof Spirit, a gallon ;
Water enough to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then distil a gallon with a gentle fire.

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, four ounces ;
rectified Spirit, two pints ;

Mix, that the Camphor may be dissolved.

SPIRIT OF CARRAWAY.

Take of Carraway Seeds bruised, a pound
and a half ;
proof Spirit, a gallon ;
Water enough to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then with
a gentle fire distil a gallon.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised, a pound ;
proof Spirit, a gallon ;
Water enough to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil a gallon with a gentle fire.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper Berries bruised, a pound ;
 Carraway Seeds bruised ;
 Fennel Seeds bruised, of each an
 ounce and a half ;
 proof Spirit, a gallon ;
 Water enough to prevent empy-
 reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil a gallon with a gentle fire.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of fresh Lavender Flowers, two
 pounds ;
 rectified Spirit, a gallon ;
 Water sufficient to prevent empy-
 reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil a gallon with a gentle fire.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of Lavender, three pints ;
Spirit of Rosemary, a pint ;
Cinnamon Bark bruised ;
Nutmegs bruised, of each half an
ounce ;
red Saunders Wood sliced, an
ounce ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of Peppermint dried, a pound and
a half ;
proof Spirit, a gallon ;
Water sufficient to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then dis-
til a gallon with a gentle fire.

SPIRIT OF SPEARMINT.

Take of Spearmint dried, a pound and
a half ;

proof Spirit, a gallon ;

Water as much as is sufficient to
prevent empyreuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then dis-
til a gallon with a gentle fire.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEGS.

Take of Nutmegs bruised, two ounces ;

proof Spirit, a gallon ;

Water sufficient to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then dis-
til a gallon with a gentle fire.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTA.

Take of Pimenta Berries bruised, two
ounces ;

proof Spirit, a gallon ;
Water enough to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then dis-
til a gallon with a gentle fire.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of Pennyroyal dried, a pound and
a half ;
proof Spirit, a gallon ;
Water enough to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then dis-
til a gallon with a gentle fire.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of fresh Rosemary tops, two pounds ;
rectified Spirit, a gallon ;
Water enough to prevent empy-
reuma ;

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then dis-
til a gallon with a gentle fire.

TINCTURES.

ALL Tinctures ought to be prepared in close stopped vessels, and frequently agitated during maceration.

TINCTURE OF ALÖES.

Take of Extract of spiked Alöes powdered, half an ounce ;
 Extract of Liquorice, an ounce
 and a half ;
 Water, a pint ;
 rectified Spirit, four fluid-ounces ;

Macerate in a sand-bath, until the Extracts are dissolved ; then filter.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALÖES.

Take of Extract of spiked Alöes powdered;
Saffron Stigmata, of each three
ounces;
Tincture of Myrrh, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Take of Assafœtida, four ounces;
rectified Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE (PEEL).

Take of fresh Orange Peel, three ounces;
proof Spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZÖIN.

Take of Benzöin, three ounces ;
Storax Balsam strained, two ounces ;
Balsam of Tolu, an ounce ;
Extract of spiked Alöes, half an
ounce ;
rectified Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CALUMBA.

Take of Calumba Root sliced, two ounces
and a half ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, two scruples ;
hard Opium powdered ;
Benzöic Acid, of each a drachm ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Capsicum Berries, an ounce ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOMS.

Take of Cardamom Seeds bruised, three
ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOMS.

Take of Cardamom Seeds ;
Carraway Seeds ;
Cochineal, of each powdered, two
drachms ;
Cinnamon Bark bruised, half an
ounce ;

Raisins stoned, four ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla Bark powdered, four
ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Castor powdered, two ounces ;
rectified Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of Extract of Catechu, three ounces ;
Cinnamon Bark bruised, two
ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF BARK.

Take of lance-leaved Cinchona Bark powdered, seven ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF BARK.

Take of lance-leaved Cinchona Bark powdered, four ounces ;
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two pints ;

Macerate for ten days, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BARK.

Take of lance-leaved Cinchona Bark powdered, two ounces ;
dried Orange Peel, an ounce and a half ;

Serpentary Root bruised, three
drachms ;

Saffron, a drachm ;

Cochineal powdered, two scruples ;
proof Spirit, twenty fluid-ounces ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised, three
ounces ;

proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised, six
drachms ;

Cardamom Seeds bruised, three
drachms ;

Long Pepper powdered ;

Ginger Root sliced, of each two
drachms ;

proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

Take of dried Leaves of Foxglove, four
ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian Root sliced, two ounces ;
dried Orange Peel, an ounce ;
Cardamom Seeds bruised, half an
ounce ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF GUAIAECUM.

Take of Gum-Resin of Guaiacum powdered,
half a pound ;
rectified Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIAIACUM.

Take of Gum-Resin of Guaiacum powdered, four ounces ;
aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, a
pint and a half ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of black Hellebore Root sliced, four
ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF THE HOP.

Take of Hops, five ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Take of dried Henbane leaves, four ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap Root powdered, eight
ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF KINO.

Take of Kino powdered, three ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF THE SPANISH FLY.

Take of Cantharides bruised, three
drachms ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh bruised, four ounces ;
rectified Spirit, two pints ;
Water, a pint ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard Opium powdered, two
ounces and a half ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced, two ounces;
Cardamom Seeds bruised, half an
ounce;
Saffron, two drachms;
proof Spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days with a gentle
heat, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced, two ounces;
Liquorice Root bruised, half an
ounce;
Ginger Root sliced;
Saffron, of each two drachms;
proof Spirit, a pint;
Water, twelve fluid-ounces;

Macerate for fourteen days with a gentle
heat, and strain.

TINCTURE OF SQUILLS.

Take of fresh dried Root of Squills, four
ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves, three ounces ;
Carraway Seeds bruised, three
drachms ;
Cardamom Seeds bruised, a
drachm ;
Raisins stoned, four ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days with a gentle
heat, and strain.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY (ROOT).

Take of Serpentary Root, three ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian Root, four ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian Root, four ounces ;
aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two
pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger Root sliced, two ounces ;
proof Spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

ÆTHERS.

SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Take of rectified Spirit ;
 sulphuric Acid, of each, *by weight*,
 a pound and a half ;

Pour the Spirit into a glass retort, and add to it gradually the Acid, frequently shaking, until they are mixed, and taking care lest the heat should exceed one hundred and twenty degrees. Then place them carefully in sand, previously heated to the two hundredth degree, that the Liquor may boil as soon as possible ; and let the Æther pass over into a tubulated receiver, to which another receiver is to be adapted, cooled with Ice or Water. Distil the Liquor until the heavier part shall begin to pass over, which is seen below the Æther at the bottom of the receiver. Pour

again on the Liquor which remains in the retort, twelve ounces of rectified Spirit, that the Æther may be distilled in the same manner.

The admixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid immediately produces a formation of æther. The alkali is used, because of its superior affinity for the water and acid.

RECTIFIED ÆTHER.

Take of sulphuric Æther, fourteen fluid-ounces ;
fused Potass, half an ounce ;
distilled Water, two fluid-ounces ;

First dissolve the Potass in the Water, and add to it the Æther, assiduously shaking, until they are mixed ; then with a heat of about one hundred and twenty degrees, distil twelve fluid-ounces of rectified Æther from a capacious retort into a cooled receiver.

ÆTHEREAL OIL.

After the distillation of the sulphuric Æther, the heat being diminished, distil the

Liquor again, until a black froth swells up; then immediately remove the retort from the fire. To the Liquor which remains in the retort add Water, that the oily part may float on the top. Take off this, and mix with it as much Lime-water as is sufficient to saturate the Acid, and shake them together. Finally, take off the æthereal Oil when separated.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF ÆTHER.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised, three
drachms;
Cardamom Seeds powdered, a
drachm and a half;
Long Pepper powdered;
Ginger Root sliced, of each a
drachm;
Spirit of sulphuric Æther, a pint;

Macerate for fourteen days in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.

SPIRIT OF NITRIC ÆTHER.

Take of rectified Spirit, two pints ;
nitric Acid, *by weight*, three
ounces ;

Add the Acid by degrees to the Spirit, and mix, taking care lest the heat should exceed one hundred and twenty degrees ; then with a gentle heat distil twenty-four fluid-ounces.

SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Take of rectified Æther, half a pint ;
rectified Spirit, a pint ;

Mix.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Take of Spirit of sulphuric Æther, a pint ;
æthereal Oil, two fluid-drachms ;

Mix.

WINES.

WINE OF ALÖES.

Take of Extract of spiked Alöes, eight ounces ;

Canella Bark, two ounces ;

Wine, six pints ;

proof Spirit, two pints ;

Rub the Alöes into powder with white sand, cleansed from its impurities. Rub the Canella Bark likewise into a powder, and pour upon these, when mixed together, the Wine and the Spirit.

Macerate for fourteen days, frequently shaking, and strain.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha Root bruised, two
ounces ;

Wine, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

WINE OF OPIUM.

Take of Extract of Opium, an ounce ;

Cinnamon Bark bruised ;

Cloves bruised, of each a drachm ;

Wine, a pint ;

Macerate for eight days, and strain.

WINE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore Root sliced, eight
ounces ;

Wine, two pints and a half ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

VINEGARS.

VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of fresh Root of Meadow Saffron
sliced, an ounce ;
acetic Acid, a pint ;
proof Spirit, a fluid-ounce ;

Macerate the Root of the Meadow Saffron with the Vinegar in a close glass vessel, for twenty-four hours ; then express, and set by, that the dregs may subside ; finally, add the Spirit to the cleared Liquor.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.

Take of fresh dried Root of Squills, a
pound ;
acetic Acid, six pints ;
proof Spirit, half a pint ;

Macerate the Squill Root with the Vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a close glass vessel, for twenty-four hours ; then express, and set by, that the dregs may subside ; finally, add the Spirit to the cleared Liquor.

PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.

CLARIFIED HONEY.

Dissolve the Honey in a water-bath ; then take off the scum.

HONEY OF BORAX.

Take of Sub-borate of Soda powdered, a
drachm ;
clarified Honey, an ounce ;

Mix.

HONEY OF ROSES.

Take of dried Petals of the red Rose, four
ounces ;
boiling Water, three pints ;
clarified Honey, five pounds ;

Macerate the Rose-petals in the Water for six hours ; then add the Honey to the strained Liquor, and boil down in a water-bath to a proper consistence.

SIMPLE OXYMEL.

Take of clarified Honey, two pounds ;
acetic Acid, a pint ;

Boil down in a glass vessel, on a gentle fire, to a proper consistence.

OXYMEL OF SQUILLS.

Take of clarified Honey, three pounds ;
Vinegar of Squills, two pints ;

Boil down in a glass vessel, on a gentle fire, to a proper consistence.

SYRUPS.

SYRUPS should be kept in a place where the heat never exceeds fifty-five degrees.

SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOWS.

Take of fresh Marshmallow Root bruised,
half a pound ;
refined Sugar, two pounds ;
Water, four pints ;

Boil down the Water to one-half, with the Root, and express the Liquor when cool ; set it by for twenty-four hours, that the dregs may subside ; then pour off the Liquor, and having added the Sugar, boil down to a proper consistence.

SYRUP OF ORANGE (PEEL).

Take of fresh Orange Rind, two ounces ;
boiling Water, a pint ;
refined Sugar, three pounds ;

Macerate the (Orange) Peel for twelve hours in a vessel lightly covered ; then pour off the Liquor, and add to it the Sugar.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, an ounce ;
boiling Water, a pint ;
refined Sugar, two pounds and a half ;

Macerate the Saffron in the Water for twelve hours, in a vessel lightly covered ; then strain the Liquor, and add the Sugar.

SYRUP OF LEMONS.

Take of Lemon Juice strained, a pint ;
refined Sugar, two pounds ;

Dissolve the Sugar in the Lemon Juice, in the same manner as is directed for simple Syrup.

SYRUP OF MULBERRIES.

Take of Juice of Mulberries strained, a
pint ;
refined Sugar, two pounds ;

Dissolve the Sugar in the Juice of the Mulberries, in the same manner as is directed for simple Syrup.

SYRUP OF POPPIES.

Take of white Poppy Heads, their seeds
being taken away, dried and
bruised, fourteen ounces ;
refined Sugar, two pounds ;
boiling Water, two gallons and a
half ;

Macerate the Capsules in the Water for twenty-four hours ; then boil down in a water-

bath to a gallon, and express strongly. Again boil down the strained Liquor to two pints, and strain it again while hot. Set it by for twelve hours, that the dregs may subside; then boil down the clear Liquor to a pint, and add the Sugar, in the same manner as is directed for Simple Syrup.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of fresh Juice of Buckthorn Berries,
four pints;
Ginger Root sliced;
Pimenta Berries powdered, of
each half an ounce;
refined Sugar, three pounds and
a half;

Set by the Juice for three days, that the dregs may subside, and strain. Add to a pint of this clear juice the Ginger Root, and Pimenta Berries; then macerate with a gentle heat for four hours, and strain; boil down the remainder to a pint and a half; mix the Liquors; and add the Sugar in the same way as is directed for Simple Syrup.

SYRUP OF THE RED POPPY.

Take of fresh red Poppy Petals, a pound ;
 boiling Water, a pint and two
 fluid-ounces ;
 refined Sugar, two pounds and a
 half ;

Add the Petals of the red Poppy by degrees to the Water heated in a sand-bath, stirring frequently ; then having removed the vessel, macerate for twelve hours ; then express the Liquor, and set it by, that the dregs may subside : finally, add the Sugar, in the same manner as is directed for Simple Syrup.

SYRUP OF ROSES.

Take of dried Damask Rose Petals, seven
 ounces ;
 refined Sugar, six pounds ;
 boiling Water, four pints ;

Macerate the Rose Petals in the Water for twelve hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained Liquor in a water-bath to two pints

and a half; then add the Sugar in the same manner as is directed for Simple Syrup.

SYRUP OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves, two ounces;
 Fennel Seeds bruised, an ounce;
 Manna, three ounces;
 refined Sugar, a pound;
 boiling Water, a pint;

Macerate the Senna Leaves and Fennel Seeds in the Water, with a gentle heat, for an hour. Strain the Liquor, and with it mix the Manna and Sugar; then boil down to a proper consistence.

SIMPLE SYRUP.

Take of refined Sugar, two pounds and a
 half;
 Water, a pint;

Dissolve the Sugar in the Water in a water-bath; then set it aside for twenty-four hours; then take off the scum, and pour

the clear Liquor from the dregs, if there be any.

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Take of Balsam of Tolu, an ounce;
 boiling Water, a pint;
 refined Sugar, two pounds;

Boil the Balsam in the Water for half an hour, in a covered vessel, frequently stirring, and strain the Liquor when cold; then add the Sugar, in the same manner as is directed for Simple Syrup.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger Root sliced, two ounces;
 boiling Water, a pint;
 refined Sugar, two pounds;

Macerate the Ginger Root in the Water for four hours, and strain; then add the Sugar in the same manner as is directed for Simple Syrup.

CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIONS are to be moistened with Water, if, by being kept too long, they have become hard, that their proper consistence may be restored.

CONFECTION OF ALMONDS.

Take of sweet Almonds, an ounce ;
Acacia Gum powdered, a drachm ;
refined Sugar, half an ounce ;

Having first macerated the Almonds in the Water, and removed their outer coats, bruise them all together until they are incorporated.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

Take of Cinnamon Bark ;

Nutmegs, of each two ounces ;

Cloves, an ounce ;

Cardamom Seeds, half an ounce ;

Saffron dried, two ounces ;

prepared Shells, sixteen ounces ;

refined Sugar powdered, two
pounds ;

Water, a pint ;

Rub together the dry (*ingredients*) into a very fine powder ; then, by degrees, add the Water, and mix, until they are incorporated.

CONFECTION OF ORANGE (PEEL).

Take of fresh outer Rind of Oranges grated,
a pound ;

refined Sugar, three pounds ;

Bruise the Peel in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestle ; then, having added the Sugar, again bruise them until they are incorporated.

CONFECTION OF CASSIA.

Take of fresh Cassia Pulp, half a pound ;
Manna, two ounces ;
Tamarind Pulp, an ounce ;
Syrup of Roses, half a pint ;

Bruise the Manna ; then, in a water-bath, dissolve it in the Syrup ; then mix together the Pulps, and evaporate until it attains a proper consistence.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Take of hard Opium powdered, six drachms ;
Fruit of the long Pepper, an ounce ;
Ginger Root, two ounces ;
Carraway Seeds, three ounces ;
Syrup, a pint ;

Rub the Opium with the heated Syrup ; then add the other (*ingredients*), and mix.

CONFECTION OF THE DOG ROSE.

Take of Pulp of the Dog Rose, a pound ;
refined Sugar powdered, twenty
ounces :

Expose the Pulp to a gentle heat in a water-bath ; then by degrees add the Sugar, and rub together until they become incorporated.

CONFECTION OF THE FRENCH (RED) ROSE.

Take of the unblown Petals of the Red Rose
(*rejecting the claws*), a pound ;
refined Sugar, three pounds.

Bruise the Petals in a stone mortar ; then having added the Sugar, again bruise them, until they are incorporated.

CONFECTION OF RUE.

Take of dried Leaves of Rue ;
Carraway Seeds ;

Bay Berries, of each an ounce and a half;

Sagapenum, half an ounce;

black Pepper, two drachms;

clarified Honey, sixteen ounces;

Rub together the dry (*ingredients*) into a very fine powder; then having added the Honey, mix them all together.

CONFECTION OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Gum-resin of Scammony powdered, an ounce and a half;

Cloves bruised;

Ginger Root powdered, of each six drachms;

Oil of Carraway, half a fluid-drachm;

Syrup of Roses, as much as is sufficient;

Rub together the dry (*ingredients*) into a very fine powder; then having dropped in the Syrup, again rub them: afterwards, having added the Oil of Carraway, mix them all together.

CONFECTION OF SENNA.

Take of Leaves of Senna, eight ounces ;
Figs, a pound ;
Tamarind Pulp ;
Cassia Pulp ;
Pulp of Prunes, of each half a
pound ;
Coriander Seeds, four ounces ;
Liquorice Root, three ounces ;
refined Sugar, two pounds and a
half ;

Rub the Senna Leaves with the Coriander Seeds, and separate ten ounces of the mixed powder by a sieve. Boil the residue with the Figs and the Liquorice Root from four pints of water down to one half. Evaporate the strained Liquor in a water-bath, until a pint and a half remains of the whole ; then having added the Sugar, make a Syrup. Finally, triturate the Pulps by degrees with the Syrup, and the sieved powder being thrown in, mix them all together.

POWDERS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALÖES.

Take of Extract of spiked Alöes, an ounce
 and a half;
 Gum-resin of Guaiacum, an
 ounce ;
 compound Powder of Cinnamon,
 half an ounce ;

Rub the Extract of Alöes and the Guaiacum
Gum-resin separately into a powder ; then
mix them with the compound Powder of
Cinnamon.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINNAMON.

Take of Bark of Cinnamon, two ounces ;
 Cardamom Seeds, an ounce and
 a half ;

Ginger Root, an ounce ;
long Pepper, half an ounce ;

Rub them together, that a very fine powder may be made.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAJERVA.

Take of Contrajerva Root powdered, five
 ounces ;
 prepared Shells, a pound and a
 half ;

Mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF HARTSHORN.

Take of hard Opium powdered, a drachm ;
 burnt and prepared Hartshorn, an
 ounce ;
 Cochineal powdered, a drachm ;

Mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of prepared Chalk, half a pound ;
 Bark of Cinnamon, four ounces ;
 Tormentil Root ;
 Acacia Gum, of each, three ounces ;
 long Pepper, half an ounce ;

Rub them separately into a very fine powder ; then mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH
OPIUM.

Take of compound Powder of Chalk, six
 ounces and a half ;
 hard Opium powdered, four scruples ;

Mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha Root, powdered ;

hard Opium powdered, of each, a
drachm ;

Sulphate of Potass powdered, an
ounce ;

Mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

Take of Kino, fifteen drachms ;

Bark of Cinnamon, half an ounce ;
hard Opium, a drachm ;

Rub them separately into a very fine powder ; then mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Gum-resin of Scammony ;

hard Extract of Jalap, of each
two ounces ;

Ginger Root, half an ounce ;

Rub them separately into a very fine powder ; then mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take of Leaves of Senna ;
 Supertartrate of Potass, of each
 two ounces ;
 Gum-resin of Scammony, half an
 ounce ;
 Ginger Root, two drachms ;

Rub the Gum-resin of Scammony by itself,
the others together, into a very fine powder ;
then mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth powdered ;
 Acacia Gum powdered ;
 Starch, of each, an ounce and
 half ;
 refined Sugar, three ounces ;

Rub together the Starch and Sugar into a
powder ; then having added the Tragacanth
and Gum-Acacia, mix them all together.

PILLS.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ALÖES.

Take of Extract of spiked Alöes powdered, an ounce ;

Extract of Gentian, half an ounce ;

Oil of Carraway, forty minims ;
simple Syrup, as much as is sufficient ;

Bruise them together until they are incorporated.

PILLS OF ALÖES WITH MYRRH.

Take of Extract of spiked Alöes, two ounces ;

Saffron,

Myrrh, of each, an ounce ;
simple Syrup, as much as is sufficient ;

Rub the Extract of Alöes and Myrrh separately into powder ; then beat them together until they are incorporated.

COMPOUND PILLS OF GAMBOGE.

Take of Gamboge powdered ;
Extract of spiked Alöes powdered ;
compound Powder of Cinnamon,
of each, a drachm ;
Soap, two drachms ;

Mix the powders together ; then having added the Soap, bruise them all together, until they are incorporated.

COMPOUND PILLS OF IRON.

Take of Myrrh powdered, two drachms ;
Subcarbonate of Soda ;
Sulphate of Iron ;
Sugar, of each a drachm ;

Rub the Myrrh with the Subcarbonate of Soda; then, having added the Sulphate of Iron, again triturate them; then bruise them all together, until they are incorporated.

COMPOUND PILLS OF GALBANUM.

Take of Gum-resin of Galbanum, an ounce;

Myrrh;

Sagapenum, of each, an ounce and a half;

Gum-resin of Assafœtida, half an ounce;

simple Syrup, as much as is sufficient;

Bruise them together until they are incorporated.

PILLS OF MERCURY.

Take of purified Mercury, two drachms;
Confection of red Roses, three drachms;

Liquorice Root powdered, a drachm;

Rub the Mercury with the Confection, until the globules are no longer seen; then having added the Liquorice Root, bruise them all together until they are incorporated.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY.

Take of Submuriate of Mercury;
precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, of each, a drachm;
Gum-resin of Guaiacum powdered, two drachms;

Rub the Submuriate of Mercury with the precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, then with the Gum-resin of Guaiacum, and add a sufficient quantity of Mucilage of Gum-Arabic, to form a proper consistence.

PILLS OF SOAP WITH OPIUM.

Take of hard Opium powdered, half an ounce;
hard Soap, two ounces;

Bruise them together, until they are incorporated.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SQUILLS.

Take of Root of Squills fresh dried and powdered, a drachm ;
Ginger Root powdered ;
hard Soap, of each three drachms ;
Ammoniacum powdered, two drachms ;

Mix together the powders ; then bruise them with the Soap, and add a sufficient quantity of simple Syrup, to form a proper consistence.

ANIMAL PREPARATIONS.

PREPARED LARD.

Cut the Lard in slices ; then, when melted over a gentle fire, express it through linen.

BURNT HORN.

Burn pieces of Horn on an open fire, until quite white; then triturate and prepare them in the same manner as we directed for Chalk.

PREPARED SUET.

Cut the Suet into small pieces ; then, having melted it over a gentle fire, express through linen.

BURNT SPONGE.

Cut the Sponge into pieces, and bruise it, that it may be separated from any extraneous matter adhering to it; then burn it in a covered iron vessel, until it becomes black and friable: finally, form it into a very fine powder.

PREPARED SHELLS.

Wash the Shells previously cleansed from their impurities, with boiling Water; then prepare them in the same manner as was directed for Chalk.

PLAISTERS.

PLAISTER OF AMMONIAC.

Take of purified Ammoniac, five ounces;
acetic Acid, half a pint;

Dissolve the Ammoniac in the Vinegar;
then evaporate the Liquor in an iron vessel
in a water-bath, constantly stirring till it is
of a proper consistence.

PLAISTER OF AMMONIAC WITH MERCURY.

Take of purified Ammoniac, a pound;
purified Mercury, three ounces;
sulphurated Oil, a fluid-drachm;

Rub the Mercury with the sulphurated Oil until globules are no longer seen; then add, by degrees, the dissolved Ammoniac, and mix all together.

The mercury is here oxidized in the state of a minimum.

PLAISTER OF WAX.

Take of yellow Wax,
 prepared Suet, of each, three
 pounds;
 yellow Resin, a pound;

Dissolve them together, and strain.

PLAISTER OF CUMIN (SEEDS).

Take of Cumin Seeds;
 Carraway Seeds;
 Bay Berries, of each, three
 ounces;
 Burgundy Pitch, three pounds;
 yellow Wax, three ounces;

Add the other (*ingredients*), reduced to powder, to the Pitch and Wax melted together, and mix.

COMPOUND PLAISTER OF GALBANUM.

Take of purified Gum-resin of Galbanum,
 eight ounces ;
 Lead Plaister, three pounds ;
 common Turpentine, ten drachms ;
 Resin of the Spruce Fir powder-
 ed, three ounces ;

To the Gum-resin of Galbanum and the Turpentine melted together, add first the Resin of the Spruce Fir, then the Lead Plaister, melted over a gentle fire, and mix them all.

PLAISTER OF MERCURY.

Take of purified Mercury, three ounces ;
 sulphurated Oil, a fluid-drachm ;
 Lead Plaister, a pound ;

Rub the Mercury with the sulphurated Oil, until globules are no longer seen ; then add by degrees the melted Lead Plaister, and mix them all.

The mercury is here oxidized in the proportion of a minimum of oxygen.

PLAISTER OF THE SPANISH FLY.

Take of Cantharides very finely powdered, a pound ;

Wax Plaister, a pound and a half ;
prepared Lard, a pound ;

The Plaister and Lard being melted together, and removed from the fire, sprinkle in the Fly before concretion commences, and mix them all.

PLAISTER OF OPIUM.

Take of hard Opium powdered, half an ounce ;

Resin of the Spruce Fir powdered, three ounces ;

Lead Plaister, a pound ;

The Plaister being melted, add the Resin of the Spruce Fir and Opium, and mix.

COMPOUND PITCH PLAISTER.

Take of Burgundy Pitch, two pounds ;
 Resin of the Spruce Fir, a pound ;
 yellow Resin ;
 yellow Wax, of each, four ounces ;
 expressed Oil of Nutmegs, an
 ounce ;

To the Pitch, Resin, and Wax, melted together, first add the Resin of the Spruce Fir, then the Oil of Nutmegs, and mix all.

PLAISTER OF LEAD.

Take of Semivitreous Oxide of Lead reduced to a very fine powder,
 five pounds ;
 Olive Oil, a gallon ;
 Water, two pints ;

Boil together over a gentle fire, assiduously stirring until the Oil and Oxide of Lead unite in the consistence of a Plaister. But it will be requisite to add a little boiling Water, if all that which is first employed shall be dissipated before the boiling is ended.

PLAISTER OF RESIN.

Take of yellow Resin, half a pound ;
 Plaster of Lead, three pounds ;

Having melted the Lead Plaster over a slow fire, add the powdered Resin, and mix.

PLAISTER OF SOAP.

Take of hard Soap sliced, half a pound ;
 Plaster of Lead, three pounds ;

Having melted the Plaster, mix in the Soap ; then boil down to a proper consistence.

CERATES.

SIMPLE CERATE.

Take of Olive Oil, four fluid-ounces ;
yellow Wax, four ounces ;

Add the Oil to the melted Wax, and mix.

CERATE OF CALAMINE.

Take of prepared Calamine ;
yellow Wax, of each, half a pound ;
Olive Oil, a pint ;

Mix the Oil with the melted Wax ; then remove them from the fire, and when they first begin to thicken, add the Calamine, and stir it constantly, until they become cold.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce ;
white Wax, two ounces ;
Olive Oil, four fluid-ounces ;

Add the Oil to the Spermaceti and Wax dissolved together, and stir until they become cold.

CERATE OF THE SPANISH FLY.

Take of Spermaceti Cerate, six drachms ;
Cantharides reduced to a fine powder, a drachm ;

The Cerate being softened over the fire, add the Spanish Fly, and mix.

CERATE OF SUPERACETATE OF LEAD.

Take of Superacetate of Lead powdered, two drachms ;
white Wax, two ounces ;
Olive Oil, half a pint ;

Dissolve the Wax in seven fluid-ounces of the Oil, then add to these by degrees the Superacetate of Lead, rubbed together separately with the remaining Oil, and stir them with a wooden rod until they unite.

COMPOUND CERATE OF LEAD.

Take of Liquor of Subacetate of Lead,
two fluid-ounces and a half;
yellow Wax, four ounces;
Olive Oil, nine fluid-ounces;
Camphor, half a drachm;

Mix the melted Wax with eight fluid-ounces of the Oil; then remove them from the fire, and when first they begin to thicken, add the Liquor of Subacetate of Lead, and stir them assiduously with a wooden rod until they become cold. Lastly with these mix the Camphor dissolved in the remaining Oil.

CERATE OF RESIN.

Take of yellow Resin;
yellow Wax, of each, a pound;
Olive Oil, a pint;

Dissolve the Resin and Wax together over a slow fire; then add the Oil, and express the Cerate, while yet hot, through linen.

CERATE OF SAVINE.

Take of fresh Leaves of Savine bruised, a
pound;
yellow Wax, half a pound;
prepared Lard, two pounds;

Boil the Savine Leaves with the Lard and Wax melted together; then express through linen.

CERATE OF SOAP.

Take of hard Soap, eight ounces;
yellow Wax, ten ounces;
semivitreous Oxide of Lead
powdered, a pound;
Olive Oil, a pint;
Vinegar, a gallon;

Boil the Vinegar with the Oxide of Lead over a slow fire, constantly stirring until they

are united; then add the Soap, and again boil in a similar manner, until the moisture is thoroughly evaporated; finally, with these mix the Wax previously dissolved in the Oil.

OINTMENTS.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, six drachms ;
 white Wax, two drachms ;
 Olive Oil, three fluid-ounces ;

When dissolved together, stir them constantly over a gentle fire, until they are cool.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi, a pound ;
 common Turpentine, ten ounces ;
 prepared Suet, two pounds ;
 Olive Oil, two fluid-ounces ;

Dissolve the (Gum) Elemi with the Suet ; then remove them from the fire, and with

these mix the Turpentine and Oil ; then express through linen.

STRONG MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Take of purified Mercury, two pounds;
 prepared Lard, twenty-three ounces ;
 prepared Suet, an ounce ;

First rub the Mercury with the Suet and a small quantity of the Lard, until globules are no longer seen ; then add the remainder of the Lard, and mix.

The mercury is here oxidized.

MILD MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Take of strong mercurial Ointment, a
 pound ;
 prepared Lard, two pounds ;

Mix.

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY.

Take of purified Mercury, an ounce ;
 nitric Acid, eleven fluid-drachms ;

prepared Lard, six ounces ;
Olive Oil, four fluid-ounces ;

First dissolve the Mercury in the Acid, then mix the Liquor while yet hot with the Lard and Oil melted together.

The mercury is here oxidized by a portion of the oxygen of the nitric acid, and unites with it, forming a nitrate of mercury.

OINTMENT OF NITRICO-OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Take of Nitrico-Oxide of Mercury, an
ounce ;
white Wax, two ounces ;
prepared Lard, six ounces ;

Add the Nitrico-Oxide of Mercury, reduced to a very fine powder, to the Wax and Lard melted together, and mix.

OINTMENT OF WHITE PRECIPITATE OF MERCURY.

Take of white precipitated Mercury, a
drachm ;
prepared Lard, an ounce and a
half ;

Add the precipitated Mercury to the Lard melted over a slow fire, and mix.

OINTMENT OF THE SPANISH FLY.

Take of Cantharides in very fine powder,
two ounces ;
distilled Water, eight fluid-ounces ;
Cerate of Resin, eight ounces ;

Boil down the Water with the Fly to one half, and strain ; to the strained Liquor mix in the Cerate, then evaporate to a proper consistence.

OINTMENT OF BLACK RESIN.

Take of black Resin ;
yellow Wax ;
yellow Resin, of each nine ounces ;
Olive Oil, a pint ;

Melt them together, and express through linen.

OINTMENT OF LIQUID PITCH.

Take of liquid Pitch ;
prepared Suet, of each a pound ;

Melt them together, and express through
linen.

OINTMENT OF ELDER (FLOWERS).

Take of Elder Flowers ;
prepared Lard, of each two pounds ;

Boil the Elder Flowers with the Lard until
they become friable ; then express through
linen.

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of sublimed Sulphur, three ounces ;
prepared Lard, half a pound ;

Mix.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of sublimed Sulphur, half a pound ;
white Hellebore Root powdered,
two ounces ;
Nitrate of Potass, a drachm ;
soft Soap, half a pound ;
prepared Lard, a pound and a
half ;

Mix.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore Root powdered,
two ounces ;
prepared Lard, eight ounces ;
Oil of Lemons, twenty minims ;

Mix.

OINTMENT OF ZINC.

Take of Oxide of Zinc, an ounce ;
prepared Lard, six ounces ;

Mix.

LINIMENTS.

LINIMENT OF VERDIGREASE.

Take of Verdigrease powdered, an ounce;
Vinegar, seven fluid-ounces;
clarified Honey, fourteen ounces;

Dissolve the Verdigrease in the Vinegar, and express through linen; then having added the Honey, boil down to a proper consistence:

STRONG LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Liquor of Ammonia, a fluid-ounce;
Olive Oil, two fluid-ounces;

Shake them together until they are mixed.

LINIMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Take of Liquor of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a fluid-ounce ;
Olive Oil, three fluid-ounces ;

Shake them together until they are mixed.

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, half an ounce ;
Olive Oil, two fluid-ounces ;

Dissolve the Camphor in the Oil.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor, two ounces ;
Liquor of Ammonia, six fluid-ounces ;
Spirit of Lavender, a pint ;

Mix the Liquor of Ammonia with the Spirit ; then, from a glass retort, distil a pint with a gentle fire : finally, dissolve in these the Camphor.

LINIMENT OF MERCURY.

Take of strong mercurial Ointment;
prepared Lard, of each four
ounces;
Camphor, an ounce;
rectified Spirit, fifteen minims;
Liquor of Ammonia, four fluid-
ounces;

First rub the Camphor with the Spirit,
then with the Lard and mercurial Ointment:
finally, having gradually poured in the Liquor
of Ammonia, mix them all.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF SOAP.

Take of hard Soap, three ounces;
Camphor, an ounce;
Spirit of Rosemary, a pint;

Dissolve the Camphor in the Spirit; then
add the Soap, and macerate in a sand-bath,
until it is dissolved.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Cerate of Resin, a pound ;
Oil of Turpentine, half a pint ;

Having melted the Wax, add the Oil of
Turpentine, and mix.

CATAPLASMS.

CATAPLASM OF YEAST.

Take of Flour, a pound ;
 Beer Yeast, half a pint ;

Mix, and apply a gentle heat until they begin to swell up.

CATAPLASM OF MUSTARD.

Take of Mustard Seed ;
 Linseed, of each powdered, half
 a pound ;
 hot Vinegar, as much as is sufficient ;

Mix, that a Cataplasm may be formed.

T A B L E,

SHOWING IN WHAT RATIO OPIUM AND CERTAIN PREPARATIONS FROM ANTIMONY, ARSENIC, AND MERCURY, ARE CONTAINED IN SOME COMPOUND MEDICINES.

CONFECTION of Opium contains a grain of Opium in about thirty-six.

Mercury with Chalk contains one grain of Mercury in about three grains.

Liniment of Mercury contains one drachm of Mercury in six drachms.

Liquor of tartarized Antimony contains one grain of tartarized Antimony in four fluid-drachms.

The Arsenical Liquor contains one grain of Oxide of Arsenic in two fluid-drachms.

Liquor of Oxymuriate of Mercury contains a grain of Oxymuriate of Mercury in two fluid-ounces.

The Pills of Mercury contain one grain of Mercury in three.

The compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury contain one grain of Submuriate of Mercury in about four grains.

The Pills of Soap with Opium contain one grain of Opium in five grains.

The Powder of burnt Hartshorn with Opium contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

The compound Powder of Chalk with Opium contains one grain of Opium in two scruples.

The compound Powder of Ipecacuanha contains one grain of Opium in ten.

The compound Powder of Kino contains one grain of Opium in a scruple.

The strong mercurial Ointment contains one drachm of Mercury in two drachms.

The mild mercurial Ointment contains one drachm of Mercury in six drachms.

INDEX

OF

THE NEW NAMES,

SHOWING TO WHAT PREPARATION OF THE OLD PHARMACOPŒIA EACH NAME BELONGS.

NEW NAMES.

FORMER NAMES.

A.

Abietis Resina.	Thus.
Absinthium.	Absinthium vulgare.
Acaciæ Gummi.	Arabicum Gummi.
Acetosa.	Acetosa pratensis.
Acidum aceticum.	Acetum distillatum.
—— benzoïcum.	Flores Benzöes.
—— nitricum.	Acidum nitrosum.
—— sulphuricum.	—— vitriolicum.
Alöes spicatae Extractum.	Alöe socotorina, <i>Succus spis-</i> <i>satus.</i>
—— vulgaris Extractum.	—— barbadensis, <i>Succus</i> <i>spis-satus.</i>
Ammoniae Murias.	Sal Ammoniacus.
—— Subcarbonas.	Ammonia præparata.
Anthemidis Flores.	Chamæmelum, <i>Flos simplex.</i>

Antimonii Sulphuretum.

Antimonium.

———— Sulphuretum
præcipitatum.Sulphur Antimonii præcipi-
tatum.

Argenti Nitras.

Argentum nitratum.

Armoraciæ Radix.

Raphanus rusticanus, *Radix*.

B.

Benzöinum.

Benzoë.

C.

Calami Radix.

Calamus aromaticus, *Radix*.

Calamina.

Lapis Calaminaris.

Calumbæ Radix.

Colomba, *Radix*.

Cambogia.

Gambogia.

Canellæ Cortex.

Canella alba, *Cortex*.

Capsici Baccæ.

Piper indicum, *Capsula*.

Caryophylli.

Caryophyllus aromatica, *Pericarpium immaturum*.

Cassiæ Pulpa.

Cassia fistularis, *Fructus*.

Castoreum.

Castoreum Rossicum.

Ceratum Plumbi compositum.

Ceratum Lithargyri acetati
compositum.

———— Resinæ.

Unguentum Resinæ flavæ.

Cetaceum.

Sperma Ceti.

Cinchonæ lancifoliæ Cortex.

Cinchonæ Cortex.

———— cordifoliæ Cortex.

Vulgò Cortex flavus.

———— oblongifoliæ Cortex.

Vulgò Cortex ruber.

Coccus.

Coccinella.

Confectio Aurantii.

Conserva Aurantii.

———— Cassiæ.

Electuarium Cassiæ.

———— Opii.

Confectio opiata.

Confectio Rosæ caninæ.

———— Rosæ Gallicæ.

———— Scammoneæ.

———— Sennæ.

Conii Folia.

Copaiba.

Cupri Sulphas.

Cuspariæ Cortex.

Cydoniæ Semina.

Conserva Cynosbati.

———— Rosæ.

Electuarium Scammonii.

———— Sennæ.

Cicuta, *herba*.

Balsamum Copaiva.

Vitriolum cæruleum.

Vulgò Cortex Angusturæ.

Cydonia malus, *Semen*.

D.

Decoctum Cydoniæ.

———— Malvæ compositum.

———— Papaveris.

Mucilago Seminis Cydonii mali.

Decoctum pro Enemate.

———— pro Fomento.

E.

Elaterii Poma.

Emplastrum Ceræ.

———— Galbani compositum.

———— Hydrargyri.

———— Picis compositum.

———— Lyttæ.

Cucumis agrestis, *Fructus recens*.

Emplastrum Ceræ compositum.

———— Lithargyri compositum.

———— Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.

———— Picis Burgundicæ compositum.

———— Cantharidis.

Emplastrum Plumbi.
 ———— Resinæ.

Emplastrum Lithargyri.
 ———— Lithargyri cum
 Resina.

F.

Ferri Sulphas.
 Ferrum ammoniatum.
 Fœniculi Semina.

Ferrum vitriolatum.
 ———— ammoniacale.
 Fœniculum dulce, *Semen*.

H.

Hellebori fœtidi Folia.
 Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxy-
 dum.
 ———— Oxydum ru-
 brum.
 ———— Oxymurias.
 ———— Submurias.
 ———— Sulphuretum
 rubrum.
 Hydrargyrum præcipitatum
 album.

Helleboraster, *Folium*.
 Hydrargyrus nitratus ru-
 ber.
 ———— calcinatus.
 ———— muriatus.
 Calomelas.
 Hydrargyrus sulphuratus
 ruber.
 Calx Hydrargyri alba.

J.

Jalapæ Radix.

Jalapium, *Radix*.

L.

Linimentum Ammoniaë
 Subcarbonatis.
 ———— Æruginis.

Linimentum Ammoniaë.
 Oxymel Æruginis.

Lini usitatissimi Semina.

Liquor Aluminis compositus.

—— Ammoniæ.

—— Ammoniæ Acetatis.

—— Antimonii tartarizati.

—— Calcis.

—— Cupri Ammoniati.

—— Plumbi Subacetatis.

—— Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus.

—— Potassæ.

Lytta.

Linum, Semen.

Aqua Aluminis composita.

—— Ammoniæ puræ.

—— Ammoniæ acetatæ.

Vinum Antimonii tartarizati.

Aqua Calcis.

—— Cupri Ammoniati.

—— Lithargyri acetati.

—— Lithargyri acetati composita.

—— Kali puri.

Cantharis.

M.

Magnesia.

Magnesia Carbonas.

—— Sulphas.

Marrubium.

Mentha piperita.

—— viridis.

Menyanthes.

Mistura Amygdalarum.

—— Ammoniaci.

—— Assafœtidæ.

—— Camphoræ.

—— Cretæ.

—— Guaiaci.

—— Moschi.

Magnesia usta.

—— alba.

—— vitriolata.

Marrubium album.

Mentha piperitis.

—— sativa.

Trifolium paludosum.

Lac Amygdalæ.

—— Ammoniaci.

—— Asa fœtidæ.

Mistura camphorata.

—— cretacea.

Lac Guaiaci.

Mistura moschata.

O.

Oleum Succini.
Oxymel simplex.

Oleum Succini rectificatum.
Mel acetatum.

P.

Papaveris somniferi Capsu-
læ.

Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.
—— Scillæ compositæ.

Pix arida.

Plumbi Superacetas.

—— Subcarbonas.

—— Oxydum semi-vi-
treum.

Potassæ Acetas.

Potassa cum Calce.

—— fusa.

—— impura.

Potassæ Nitras.

—— Subcarbonas.

—— Tartras.

—— Sulphas.

—— Sulphuretum.

—— Supertartras.

Pruna Gallica.

Pterocarpi Lignum.

Pulvis Alöes compositus.

—— Cinnamomi compo-
situs.

—— Cornu usti cum
Opio.

Papaver album, *Capsula*.

Pilulæ Opii.

—— Scillæ.

Pix burgundica.

Cerussa acetata.

Cerussa.

Lithargyrus.

Kali acetatum.

Calx cum Kali puro.

Kali purum.

Cineres clavellati.

Nitrum.

Kali præparatum.

—— tartarizatum.

—— vitriolatum.

—— sulphuratum.

Tartari Crystalli.

Pruna.

Santalum rubrum, *Lignum*.

Pulvis Alöes cum Guaiaco.

—— aromaticus.

—— opiatas.

R.

Rhamni Baccæ.	Spina cervina, <i>Bacca</i> .
Rhei Radix.	Rhabarbarum, <i>Radix</i> .
Rhœados Petala.	Papaver erraticum, <i>Flos</i> .
Rosæ caninæ Pulpa.	Cynosbatus, <i>Fructus</i> .
—— centifoliæ Petala.	Rosa damascena, <i>Petalum</i> .
—— Gallicæ Petala.	—— rubra, <i>Petalum</i> .

S.

Saccharum.	Saccharum non purificatum.
Scammoneæ Gummi-resina.	Scammonium, <i>Gummi-resina</i> .
Senegæ Radix.	Seneka, <i>Radix</i> .
Serpentariæ Radix.	Serpentaria virginiana, <i>Radix</i> .
Sodæ Murias.	Sal muriaticus.
—— Subboras.	Borax.
—— Subcarbonas.	—— præparatum.
—— Sulphas.	Natron vitriolatum.
Soda impura.	Barilla.
—— tartarizata.	Natron tartarizatum.
Spartii Cacumina.	Genista, <i>Cacumen</i> .
Spiritus Camphoræ.	Spiritus camphoratus.
—— rectificatus.	—— vinosus rectificatus.
—— tenuior.	—— vinosus tenuior.
Sulphur lotum.	Flores Sulphuris loti.
—— sublimatum.	Sulphuris Flores.

T.

Terebinthina canadensis.	Balsamum canadense.
--------------------------	---------------------

Tinctura Camphoræ com- posita.	Tinctura Opii camphorata.
----- Ferri Muriatis.	----- Ferri muriati.

V.

Veratri Radix.	Helleborus albus, <i>Radix</i> .
Unguentum Cetacei.	Unguentum Spermatidis Ceti.
----- Picis liquidæ.	----- Picis.

Z.

Zinci Oxydum.	Zincum calcinatum.
----- Sulphas.	----- vitriolatum.

INDEX

OF

THE OLD NAMES.

SHOWING TO WHAT PREPARATION OF THIS VOLUME
EACH NAME BELONGS.

FORMER NAMES.

NEW NAMES.

A.

Absinthium vulgare.

Absinthium.

Acetosa pratensis.

Acetosa.

Acetum distillatum.

Acidum aceticum.

Acidum nitrosum.

—— nitricum.

—— vitriolicum.

—— sulphuricum.

Alöe barbadensis.

Alöes vulgaris Extractum.

—— socotorina.

—— spicatæ Extractum.

Ammonia præparata.

Ammonia Subcarbonas.

Antimonium.

Antimonii Sulphuretum.

Aqua Aluminis composita.

Liquor Aluminis compositus.

—— Ammonia acetatæ.

—— Ammonia Acetatis.

—— Ammonia puræ.

—— Ammonia.

—— Calcis.

—— Calcis.

—— Cupri ammoniati.

—— Cupri ammoniati.

—— Lithargyri acetati.

—— Plumbi Subacetatis.

Aqua Lithargyri acetati composita.	Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus.
—— Kali puri.	—— Potassæ.
Arabicum Gummi.	Acaciæ Gummi.
Argentum nitratum.	Argenti Nitras.

B.

Balsamum canadense.	Terebinthina canadensis.
Balsamum Copaiva.	Copaiba.
Barilla.	Soda impura.
Benzoë.	Benzoïnum.
Borax.	Sodæ Subboras.

C.

Calamusaromaticus, <i>Radix</i> .	Calami Radix.
Calomelas.	Hydrargyri Submurias.
Calx cum Kali puro.	Potassa cum Calce.
—— Hydrargyri alba.	Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.
Canella alba, <i>Cortex</i> .	Canellæ Cortex.
Cantharis.	Lytta.
Caryophyllus aromatica, <i>Pericarpium immaturum</i> .	Caryophylli.
Cassia fistularis, <i>Fructus</i> .	Cassiæ Pulpa.
Castoreum Rossicum.	Castoreum.
Ceratum Lithargyri acetati compositum.	Ceratum Plumbi compositum.
Cerussa.	Plumbi Subcarbonas.
———— acetata.	———— Superacetas.
Chamæmelum, <i>Flos simplex</i> .	Anthemidis Flores.
Cicuta, <i>Herba</i> .	Conii Folia.

Cinchona, <i>Cortex</i> .	Cinchonæ lancifoliæ <i>Cortex</i> .
———— flavus.	———— cordifoliæ <i>Cortex</i> .
———— ruber.	———— oblongifoliæ <i>Cortex</i> .
	———— tex.
Cineres clavellati.	Potassa impura.
Coccinella.	Coccus.
Colomba.	Calumbæ <i>Radix</i> .
Confectio opiata.	Confectio Opii.
Conserva Aurantii.	———— Aurantii.
———— Cynosbati.	———— Rosæ caninæ.
———— Rosæ.	———— Rosæ Gallicæ.
Cortex Angusturæ.	Cuspariæ <i>Cortex</i> .
Cucumis agrestis, <i>Fructus recens</i> .	Elaterii <i>Poma</i> .
Cydonia Malus, <i>Semen</i> .	Cydoniæ <i>Semina</i> .
Cynosbatus, <i>Fructus</i> .	Rosæ caninæ <i>Pulpa</i> .

D.

Decoctum pro Enemate.	Decoctum Malvæ compositum.
———— Fomento.	———— Papaveris.

E.

Electuarium Cassiæ.	Confectio Cassiæ.
———— Scammonii.	———— Scammoneæ.
———— Sennæ.	———— Sennæ.
Emplastrum Cantharidis.	Emplastrum Lyttæ.
———— Ceræ compositum.	———— Ceræ.
———— Lithargyri.	———— Plumbi.

Emplastrum Lithargyri compositum.	Emplastrum Galbani compositum.
————— Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.	————— Hydrargyri.
————— Lithargyri cum Resina.	————— Resinæ.
————— Picis Burgundicæ compositum.	————— Picis compositum.

F.

Ferrum ammoniacale.	Ferrum ammoniatum.
————— vitriolatum.	Ferri Sulphas.
Flores Benzoës.	Acidum benzoïcum.
————— Sulphuris loti.	Sulphur lotum.
Fœniculum dulce, <i>Semen</i> .	Fœniculi Semina.

G.

Gambogia.	Cambogia.
Genista, <i>Cacumen</i> .	Spartii Cacumina.

H.

Helleboraster, <i>Folium</i> .	Hellebori fœtidi Folia.
Helleborus albus, <i>Radix</i> .	Veratri Radix.
Hydrargyrus calcinatus.	Hydrargyri Oxydum rubrum.
————— cum sulphure.	————— Sulphuretum nigrum.
————— muriatus.	————— Oxymurias.
————— sulphuratus ruber.	————— Sulphuretum rubrum.
————— nitratus ruber.	————— Nitrico-oxydum.

J.

Jalapium, *Radix*.

Jalapæ Radix.

K.

Kali acetatum.

—— præparatum.

—— purum.

—— sulphuratum.

—— tartarizatum.

—— vitriolatum.

Potassæ Acetas.

—— Subcarbonas:

Potassa fusa.

Potassæ Sulphuretum.

—— Tartaras.

—— Sulphas.

L.

Lac Ammoniaci.

—— Amygdalæ.

—— Asa foetidæ.

—— Guaiaci.

Lapis calaminaris.

Linimentum Ammoniacæ.

Linum, *Semen*.

Lithargyrus.

Mistura Ammoniaci.

—— Amygdalæ.

—— Assafoetidæ.

—— Guaiaci.

Calamina.

Linimentum Ammoniacæ Sub-
carbonatis.

Lini usitatissimi Semina.

Plumbi Oxydum semivi-
trium.

M.

Magnesia alba.

—— vitriolata.

—— usta.

Marrubium album.

Mel acetatum.

Magnesiæ Carbonas:

—— Sulphas:

Magnesia.

Marrubium.

Oxymel.

Mentha piperitis.	Mentha Piperita.
—— sativa.	—— viridis.
Mistura camphorata.	Mistura Camphoræ.
—— cretacea.	—— Cretæ.
—— moschata.	—— Moschi.
Mucilago Seminis Cydonii mali.	Decoctum Cydoniæ.

N.

Natron præparatum.	Sodæ Subcarbonas.
—— tartarizatum.	Soda tartarizata.
—— vitriolatum.	Sodæ Sulphas.
Nitrum.	Potassæ Nitræs.

O.

Oleum Succini rectificatum.	Oleum Succini.
Oxymel Æruginis.	Linimentum Æruginis.

P.

Papaver album, <i>Capsula</i> .	Papaveris somniferi Capsulæ.
—— erraticum, <i>Flos</i> .	Rhœados Petala.
Pilulæ Opii.	Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.
—— Scillæ.	—— Scillæ compositæ.
Pix burgundica.	Pix arida.
Pulvis Alöes cum Guaiaco.	Pulvis Alöes compositus.
—— aromaticus.	—— Cinnamomi compositus.
—— opiatus.	—— Cornu usti cum Opio.

R.

Raphanus rusticanus, <i>Radix</i> .	Armoraciæ Radix.
Rhabarbarum, <i>Radix</i> .	Rhei Radix.
Rosa damascena, <i>Petalum</i> .	Rosæ centifoliæ Petala.
— rubra, <i>Petalum</i> .	— Gallicæ Petala.

S.

Saccharum non purificatum.	Saccharum.
Sal Ammoniacus.	Ammoniæ Murias.
— muriaticus.	Sodæ Murias.
Santalum rubrum.	Pterocarpi Lignum.
Scammonium, <i>Gummi-resina</i> .	Scammoneæ Gummi-resina.
Seneka, <i>Radix</i> .	Senegæ Radix.
Serpentaria virginiana, <i>Radix</i> .	Serpentariæ Radix.
Sperma Ceti.	Cetaceum.
Spina cervina, <i>Bacca</i> .	Rhamni Baccæ.
Spiritus camphoratus.	Spiritus Camphoræ.
— vinosus rectificatus.	— rectificatus.
— vinosus tenuior.	— tenuior.
Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum.	Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum.
Sulphuris Flores.	Sulphur sublimatum.

T.

Tartari Crystalli.	Potassæ Supertartras.
Tinctura Opii camphorata.	Tinctura Camphoræ composita.

Tinctura Ferri muriati.	Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.
Thus.	Abietis Resina.
Trifolium paludosum, <i>Her-</i>	Menyanthes.
<i>ba.</i>	

V.

Vinum Antimonii tartari-	Liquor Antimonii tartari-
zati.	zati.
Vitriolum cæruleum.	Cupri Sulphas.
Unguentum Picis.	Unguentum Picis liquidæ.
————— Resinæ flavæ.	Ceratum Resinæ flavæ.
————— Spermatidis Ceti.	Unguentum Cetacei.

Z.

Zincum calcinatum.	Zinci Oxydum.
———— vitriolatum.	———— Sulphas.

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